



# **STIC Search Report**

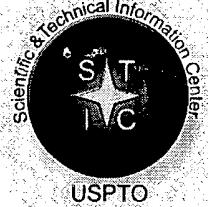
## **Biotech-Chem Library**

STIC Database Tracking Number: 125478

**TO:** Ralph J Gitomer  
**Location:** 3e65 / 3e71  
**Tuesday, July 06, 2004**  
**Art Unit:** 1651  
**Phone:** 272-0916  
**Serial Number:** 10 / 716578

**From:** Jan Delaval  
**Location:** Biotech-Chem Library  
Rem 1A51  
**Phone:** 272-2504  
  
**[jan.delaval@uspto.gov](mailto:jan.delaval@uspto.gov)**

### Search Notes



# STIC Search Report

## Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 126433

**TO:** Ralph J Gitomer  
**Location:** 3d65 / 3e71  
**Tuesday, July 06, 2004**  
**Art Unit:** 1651  
**Phone:** 272-0916  
**Serial Number:** 10 / 716578

**From:** Jan Delaval  
**Location:** Biotech-Chem Library  
Rem 1A51  
**Phone:** 272-2504  
  
**jan.delaval@uspto.gov**

### Search Notes

=> fil reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:41:20 ON 06 JUL 2004  
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.  
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.  
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file  
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 5 JUL 2004 HIGHEST RN 704870-92-8  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 5 JUL 2004 HIGHEST RN 704870-92-8

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when  
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more  
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer  
to the file summary sheet on the web at:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> d sta que 192

L88 35103 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 4432.3.5/RID  
L89 STR

O---CH2---CH2  
1    2        3

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM  
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED  
NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L90 4765 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L88 SSS FUL L89  
L91 102 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L88 AND C2H4O  
L92 4772 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L90 OR L91)

=> d sta que 196

L88 35103 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 4432.3.5/RID  
L89 STR

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1    2        3

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM  
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

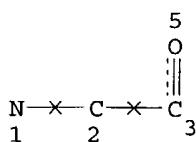
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RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED  
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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L92        4772 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (L90 OR L91)  
 L95        STR



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## STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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100.0% PROCESSED    1176 ITERATIONS  
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133 ANSWERS

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 L1        1 S (US20040102381 OR US6703381)/PN  
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 L2        59 S E3-E7  
           E NNOCHIRI/AU  
           E NOCHIRI/AU  
           E NKEM/AU  
           E RADHAKRISHNAN B/AU  
 L3        54 S E3,E7,E8  
           E PRICE C/AU  
 L4        120 S E3,E10,E11  
           E PRICE CHRIS/AU  
 L5        35 S E5,E13,E14  
           E ANDERSON W/AU  
 L6        134 S E3  
 L7        67 S E47-E49  
 L8        35 S E120,E123-E125  
           E ANSARI A/AU  
 L9        100 S E3,E13-E15  
           E ANSARI ASLAM/AU  
 L10      11 S E5  
           E PROTEIN DELIVERY/PA,CS  
 L11      12 S E5-E10  
           E NOBEX/PA,CS  
 L12      37 S E3-E16  
 L13      1114220 S PEPTIDE#/CW OR PROTEIN#/CW  
 L14      116058 S (PEPTIDE# OR PROTEIN# OR AMINO()ACID#)/SC,SX  
 L15      2008395 S ?PEPTIDE OR ?PROTEIN

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 L16      387 S ARGININE() (DEAMINASE OR DEAMINEASE OR DEIMINASE)

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L17 22 S 50-56-6 OR 1407-47-2 OR 9000-96-8 OR 9001-73-4 OR 9001-78-9 O  
 L18 10 S 17650-98-5 OR 39379-15-2 OR 51110-01-1 OR 52906-92-0 OR 60118  
     E BLOOD-CLOT/CN  
 L19 2 S BLOOD-COAGULATING?/CN  
 L20 1434 S BLOOD-COAGULATION?/CN  
     E ENKEPHALIN  
 L21 281 S E3  
 L22 1 S 58569-55-4

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:43:13 ON 06 JUL 2004

L23 289909 S L17,L18  
 L24 397789 S L19,L20,L21  
 L25 5565 S L22  
 L26 3914 S (MET OR MET5 OR MET 5)() ENKEPHALIN#  
 L27 68 S 1 5 ADRENORPHIN  
 L28 3645 S METHIONIN# ENKEPHALIN  
 L29 65 S METHIONINEENKEPHALIN OR OPIOID GROWTH FACTOR  
 L30 7026 S L25-L29  
     E ENKEPHALIN/CT  
 L31 12916 S E9+OLD,NT,PFT  
 L32 132866 S ANTIBODIES/CT  
     E BLOOD-COAGULATION/CT  
 L33 33727 S E28+OLD,NT,PFT  
     E CD4/CT  
 L34 7913 S E4+OLD,NT,PFT  
     E HEMOGLOBIN/CT  
 L35 56767 S E3+OLD,NT,PFT OR E20+OLD,NT,PFT  
     E HYPOTHALM/CT  
 L36 6 S E4  
     E E4+ALL  
 L37 13 S HYPOTHALMIC(L)RELEASING(L)FACTOR  
     E INTEFERON/CT  
     E INTERFERON/CT  
 L38 61823 S E3+OLD,NT,PFT OR E85+OLD,NT,PFT  
     E OPIOIDS/CT  
     E OPIOIDS/CT  
 L39 28884 S E3+OLD,NT,PFT  
     E OPIOID RECEPTOR/CT  
 L40 20483 S E8+OLD,NT,PFT  
 L41 523908 S ENKEPHALIN OR ADRENOCORTICOTROPIC(S)HORMONE OR L16 OR RIBONUC  
 L42 296784 S ENDORPHIN OR ERYTHROPOIETI OR EPO OR GASTRIN RELEASING PEPTID  
 L43 250134 S PROLACTIN OR CD4 OR CD 4 OR SOMATOMEDIN OR SOMATOSTATIN OR SO  
 L44 63842 S L13-L16,L23-L24,L31-L43 AND ?CONJUGAT?  
 L45 69 S L30 AND ?CONJUGAT?  
 L46 5689 S L44 AND ?OLIGO?  
 L47 6 S L45 AND ?OLIGO?  
 L48 469 S L46 AND (LIPOPHIL? OR FATTY ACID OR ALKYL OR CHOLESTEROL)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:00:02 ON 06 JUL 2004

L49 1 S CHOLESTEROL/CN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:00:04 ON 06 JUL 2004

L50 108 S L49 AND L46  
 L51 3 S L45 AND (LIPOPHIL? OR FATTY ACID OR ALKYL OR CHOLESTEROL OR L  
 L52 5383 S L44 AND (HYDROPHIL? OR SUGAR OR PEG OR POLYETHYLENEGLYCOL OR  
 L53 927 S L46,L48,L50 AND L52  
 L54 69 S L45,L47,L51  
 L55 408 S (ERYTHROPOIETIN OR CHOLECYSTOKININ OR L16) AND ?CONJUGAT?  
 L56 59 S L55 AND ?OLIGO?  
 L57 35 S L55 AND (LIPOPHIL? OR FATTY ACID OR ALKYL OR CHOLESTEROL OR L  
 L58 22 S L56 AND (HYDROPHIL? OR SUGAR OR PEG OR POLYETHYLENEGLYCOL OR

L59 989 S L56-L58,L53  
 L60 2 S L59 AND L54  
 L61 1 S L54,L60 AND L1-L12  
     E AUSARI A/AU  
 L62 1 S E4,L61  
 L63 1 S L60 NOT L62  
 L64 2 S L60-L63  
 L65 1 S ADENOSINE DEAMINASE AND L64  
 L66 2 S L64,L65  
 L67 590 S L2-L12  
 L68 94 S L67 AND (L13-L15,L23-L43 OR ERYTHROPOIETIN OR CHOLECYSTOKININ  
 L69 27 S L68 AND ?CONJUGAT?  
 L70 21 S L69 AND ?OLIGO?  
 L71 10 S L69 AND AMPHIPHIL?  
 L72 8 S L69 AND LIPOPHIL?  
 L73 7 S L69 AND HYDROPHIL?  
 L74 17 S L71-L73  
 L75 12 S L74 AND ?OLIGO?  
 L76 5 S L74 NOT L75  
 L77 18 S L75,L76,L66  
 L78 10 S L69 NOT L77  
 L79 9 S L78 AND ?OLIGO?  
 L80 27 S L77,L79  
 L81 22 S L80 AND ?OLIGO?  
 L82 27 S L80 AND ?CONJUGAT?  
 L83 27 S L80-L82  
     SEL RN L1

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:19:26 ON 06 JUL 2004

L84 59 S E1-E59  
 L85 25 S L84 NOT L17-L22,L49  
 L86 6 S L85 AND SQL/FA

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:20:31 ON 06 JUL 2004

L87 1 S L86

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:20:58 ON 06 JUL 2004

    E 4432.3.5/RID

L88 35103 S E3  
 L89 STR  
 L90 4765 S L89 FUL SUB=L88  
     SAV L90 GITOMER716/A  
 L91 102 S L88 AND C2H4O  
 L92 4772 S L90,L91  
 L93 11 S L92 AND SQL/FA  
 L94 3 S L93 NOT NUCLEIC?/FS  
 L95 STR  
 L96 133 S L95 FUL SUB=L92  
     SAV L96 GITOMER716A/A  
 L97 3 S L96 AND SQL/FA  
 L98 3 S L94,L97  
 L99 130 S L96 NOT L98  
 L100 3 S L99 AND (C37H60N2O6 OR C37H62N2O7 OR C31H54N2O2)  
 L101 2 S L98 NOT MXS/CI  
 L102 10 S L86,L100,L101

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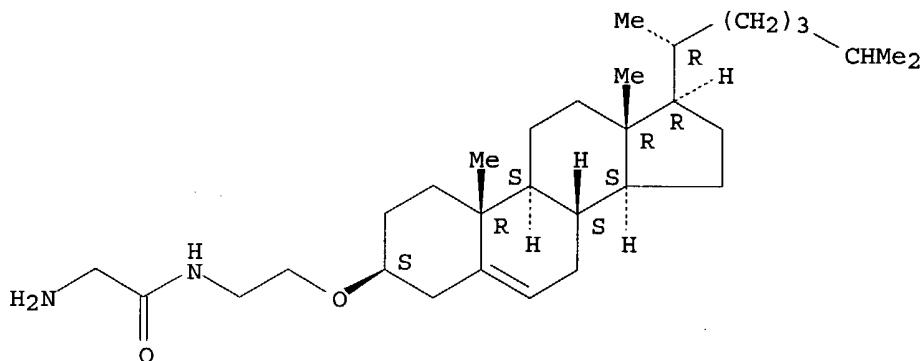
L103 5 S L102  
 L104 1 S L103 AND L1-L12  
 L105 31 S L83,L87,L103,L104  
 L106 5 S L105 NOT L1-L12  
 L107 26 S L105 NOT L106

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:41:20 ON 06 JUL 2004

=> d ide can tot 1102

L102 ANSWER 1 OF 10 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
RN 671792-75-9 REGISTRY  
CN Acetamide, 2-amino-N-[2-[(3 $\beta$ )-cholest-5-en-3-yloxy]ethyl]-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C31 H54 N2 O2 . Cl H  
SR CA  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS  
DT.CA CAplus document type: Journal  
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties)

## Absolute stereochemistry.



"aminated" glycine

CA (1907 TO DATE)  
CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

+ 1 x PEG +

cholesterol

EIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

co- $\omega$ -[2-[[[(3 $\beta$ )-cholest-5-  
y]-, 1-ester with N2-carboxy-L-lysyl-L-  
spartyl-L-valine (9CI) (CA INDEX

NAME)

FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE

DR 497861-56-0

MF (C2 H4 O) n C56 H93 N9 O14

CT PMS

PCT Polyether

FCI  
SR

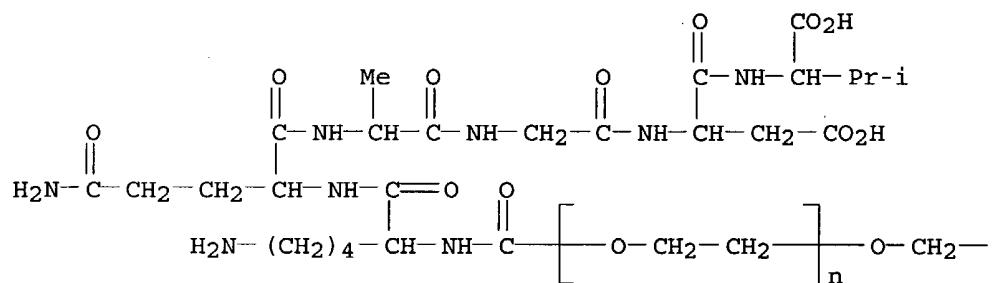
LC STN Files: CA CARLIS TOXCENTER USPATELL

DT CA CAplus document type: Patent

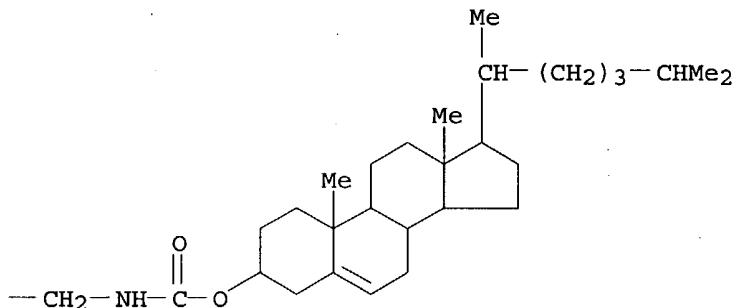
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);  
PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

\*\*RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK\*\*

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 138:193258

REFERENCE 2: 133:182966

L102 ANSWER 3 OF 10 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 259229-08-8 REGISTRY

CN L-Lysine, N-(1,12-dioxo-2,5,8,11-tetraoxaheptacos-1-yl)-L-tyrosylglycylglycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-methionyl-N6-(1,12-dioxo-2,5,8,11-tetraoxaheptacos-1-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

**FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH**

MF C79 H131 N7 O20 S

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL

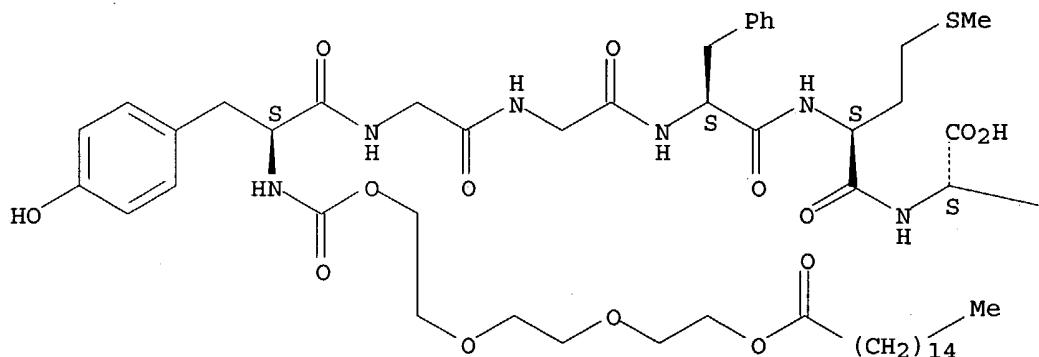
DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

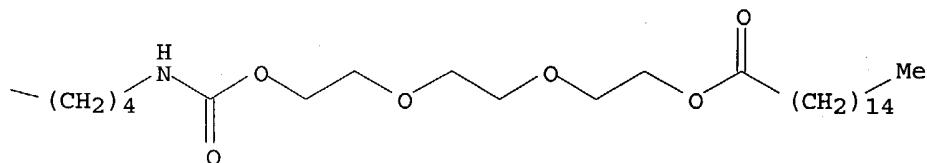
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## Absolute stereochemistry.

## PAGE 1-A



## PAGE 1-B



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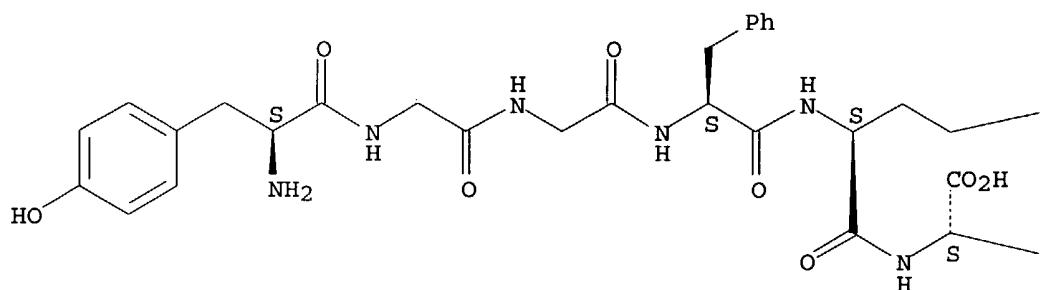
REFERENCE 1: 132:185416

L102 ANSWER 4 OF 10 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 RN 259229-07-7 REGISTRY  
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 FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C56 H89 N7 O14 S  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL  
 DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent  
 RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

\*\*RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK\*\*

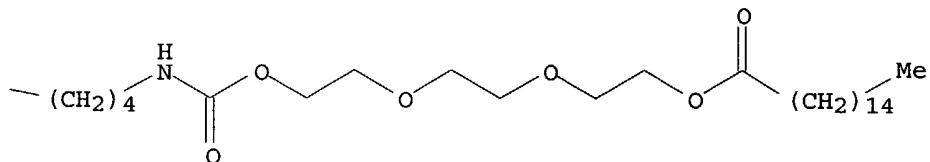
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

— SMe



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 132:185416

L102 ANSWER 5 OF 10 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 259229-06-6 REGISTRY

CN L-Lysine, L-tyrosylglycylglycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-methionyl-N6-[(2-[2-[(3β)-cholest-5-en-3-yloxy]-2-oxoethoxy]ethoxy]carbonyl]-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH

MF C67 H101 N7 O14 S

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL

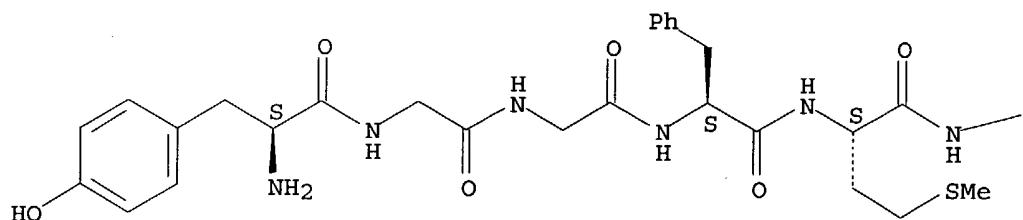
DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

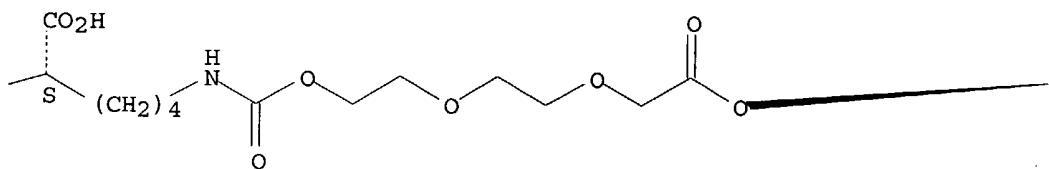
\*\*RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK\*\*

Absolute stereochemistry.

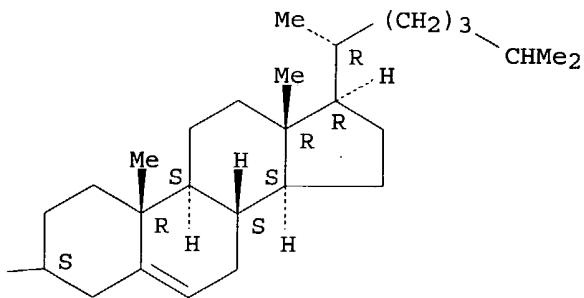
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 132:185416

L102 ANSWER 6 OF 10 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 259229-05-5 REGISTRY

CN L-Lysine, L-tyrosylglycylglycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-methionyl-N6- [(2-[2-(hexadecyloxy)ethoxylethoxy]carbonyl] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH

MF C54 H87 N7 O12 S

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL

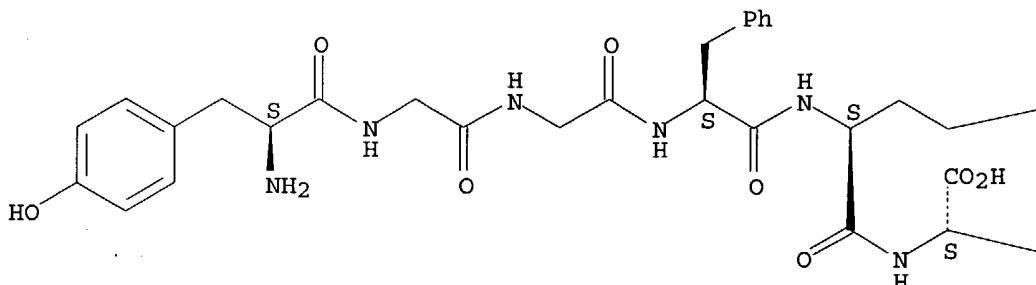
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RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

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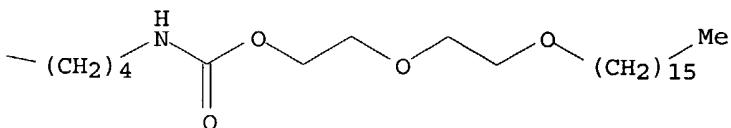
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

—SMe



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 132:185416

L102 ANSWER 7 OF 10 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 259229-04-4 REGISTRY

CN L-Lysine, L-tyrosylglycylglycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-methionyl-N6-[[2-[2-[(9Z,12Z,15Z)-1-oxo-9,12,15-octadecatrienyl]amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH

MF C56 H84 N8 O12 S

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL

DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent

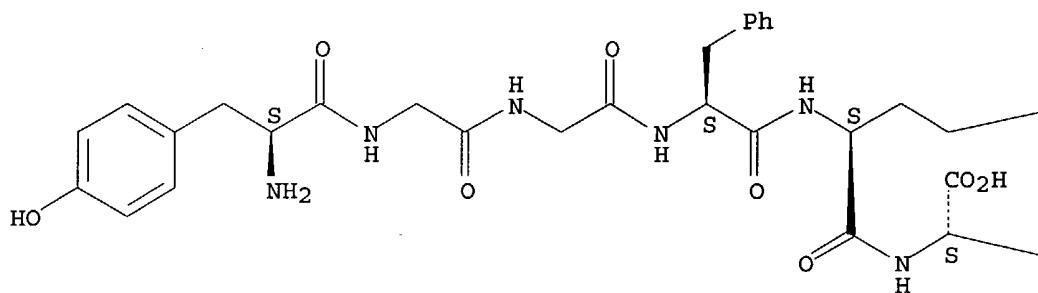
RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

## \*\*RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK\*\*

Absolute stereochemistry.

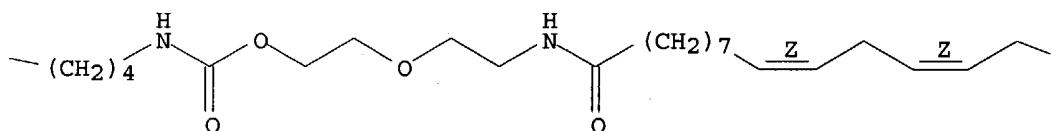
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A

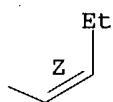


PAGE 1-B

— SMe



PAGE 1-C



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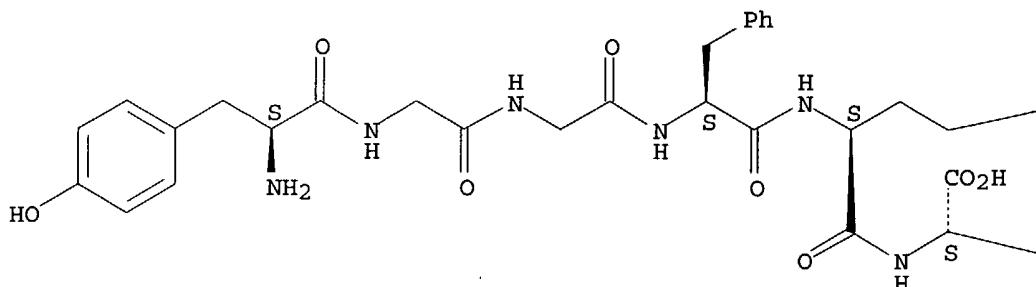
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L102 ANSWER 8 OF 10 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
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 [[(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-1-oxo-4,7,10,13,16,19-  
 docosahexaenyl]amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C60 H86 N8 O12 S  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL  
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 RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

**\*\*RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK\*\***

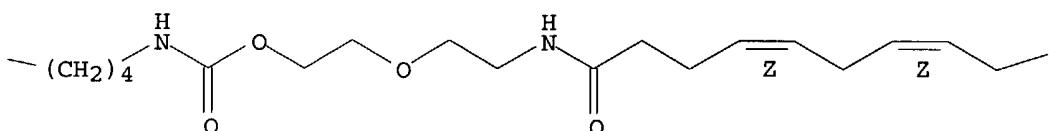
Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A

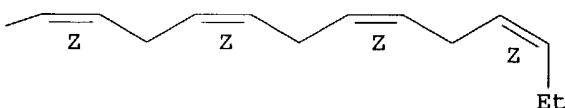


PAGE 1-B

— SMe



PAGE 1-C



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
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L102 ANSWER 9 OF 10 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

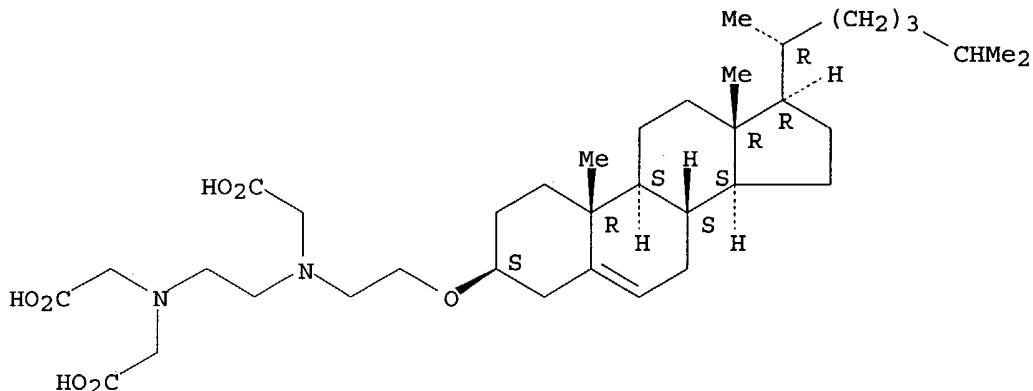
RN 77975-62-3 REGISTRY

CN Glycine, N-[2-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]ethyl]-N-[2-[[[(3 $\beta$ )-cholest-5-en-3-yl]oxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

**OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:**

CN Cholestane, glycine deriv  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C37 H62 N2 O7  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL  
 DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent  
 RL.P Roles from patents: PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

Absolute stereochemistry.



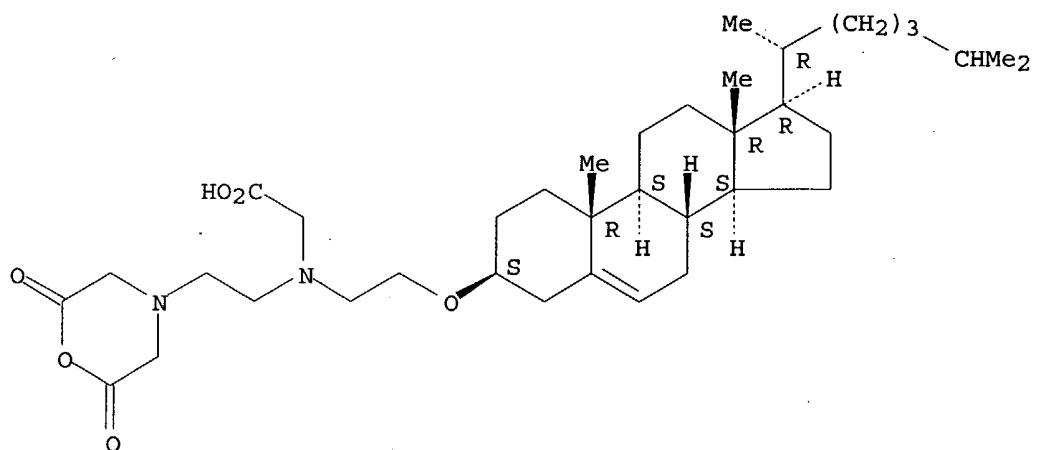
\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 95:38681

L102 ANSWER 10 OF 10 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 RN 77975-61-2 REGISTRY  
 CN Glycine, N-[[(3 $\beta$ )-cholest-5-en-3-yl]oxy]ethyl]-N-[2-(2,6-dioxo-4-morpholinyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN Cholestane, glycine deriv  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C37 H60 N2 O6  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL  
 DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent  
 RL.P Roles from patents: PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

Absolute stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 95:38681

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Jul 2004 VOL 141 ISS 2  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Jul 2004 (20040705/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d 1106 all hitstr tot

L106 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 2004:8780 HCAPLUS  
DN 140:248983  
ED Entered STN: 07 Jan 2004  
TI Single additional methylene group in the head-group region imparts high gene transfer efficacy to a transfection-incompetent cationic lipid  
AU Singh, Rajkumar Sunil; Chaudhuri, Arabinda  
CS Division of Lipid Science and Technology, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad, 500 007, India

SO FEBS Letters (2003), Volume Date 2004, 556(1-3), 86-90  
 CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793  
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 6-6 (General Biochemistry)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 1, 3  
 AB In combination with equimolar 1,2-dioleoyl-L- $\alpha$ -glycero-3-phosphatidyl ethanolamine, a novel cholesterol-based cationic lipid with  $\beta$ -alanine head-group (2) has been demonstrated to be strikingly more efficacious (10-24-fold) in transfecting CHO, COS-1 and HepG2 cells than its glycine analog (1) containing just one less methylene unit in its head-group region. Syntheses, characterizations and in vitro transfection biol. of lipids 1 and 2 are described. Present findings demonstrate that even truly minor structural alterations, such as inclusion of just one addnl. methylene functionality in the polar head-group region, can convert an essentially transfection-incompetent cholesterol-based cationic amphiphile to a remarkably efficient cationic transfection lipid.  
 ST methylene group gene transfer transfection cation lipid  
 IT Human  
 Methylene group  
 Transformation, genetic  
 (single addnl. methylene group in head-group region imparts high gene transfer efficacy to transfection-incompetent cationic lipid)  
 IT DNA  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (single addnl. methylene group in head-group region imparts high gene transfer efficacy to transfection-incompetent cationic lipid)  
 IT 4004-05-1 137056-72-5, DC-Chol  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (single addnl. methylene group in head-group region imparts high gene transfer efficacy to transfection-incompetent cationic lipid)  
 IT 671792-75-9P 671792-76-0P  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
 (single addnl. methylene group in head-group region imparts high gene transfer efficacy to transfection-incompetent cationic lipid)  
 IT 3303-84-2 151392-05-1  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (single addnl. methylene group in head-group region imparts high gene transfer efficacy to transfection-incompetent cationic lipid)  
 IT 671792-74-8P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (single addnl. methylene group in head-group region imparts high gene transfer efficacy to transfection-incompetent cationic lipid)  
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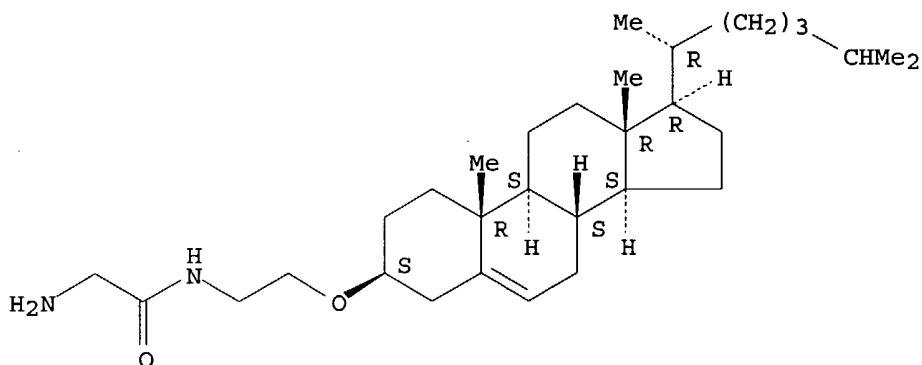
IT 671792-75-9P

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
 (single addnl. methylene group in head-group region imparts high gene transfer efficacy to transfection-incompetent cationic lipid)

RN 671792-75-9 HCPLUS

CN Acetamide, 2-amino-N-[2-[(3 $\beta$ )-cholest-5-en-3-yloxy]ethyl]-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● HCl

L106 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:129325 HCPLUS

DN 138:193258

ED Entered STN: 20 Feb 2003

TI Methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compositions

IN Unger, Evan C.; Wu, Yunqiu

PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Medical Imaging, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 96 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 218,660.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61B008-00

ICS A61R009-127; A61R038-00; A61R038-04

NCL 424009520; 424009510; 424009520; 424009500; 424450000; 600431000;  
 600437000; 514018000; 514002000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 14, 37

## FAN.CNT 8

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6521211	B1	20030218	US 1999-243640	19990203
	CN 1187137	A	19980708	CN 1996-194499	19960606
	CN 1083280	B	20020424		
	WO 2000045856	A2	20000810	WO 2000-US2620	20000202
	WO 2000045856	A3	20010215		
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	EP 1146911	A2	20011024	EP 2000-914480	20000202
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
	US 2003157025	A1	20030821	US 2003-341167	20030113
PRAI	US 1995-497684	B2	19950607		
	US 1996-640464	B2	19960501		
	US 1996-660032	B2	19960606		
	US 1998-73913P	P	19980206		
	US 1998-218660	A2	19981222		
	US 1999-243640	A	19990203		
	WO 2000-US2620	W	20000202		
AB	The invention concerns novel ultrasound methods comprising administering to a patient a targeted vesicle composition which comprises vesicles comprising a lipid, protein or polymer, encapsulating a gas, in combination with a targeting ligand, and scanning the patient using ultrasound. The scanning may comprise exposing the patient to a first type of ultrasound energy and then interrogating the patient using a second type of ultrasound energy. The targeting ligand preferably targets tissues, cells or receptors, including myocardial cells, endothelial cells, epithelial cells, tumor cells and the glycoprotein GPIIbIIIa receptor. The methods may be used to detect a thrombus, enhancement of an old or echogenic thrombus, low concns. of vesicles and vesicles targeted to tissues, cells or receptors.				
ST	liposome ultrasound imaging treatment thrombus diagnosis				
IT	Steroids, analysis				
	RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)				
	(analogs; methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)				
IT	Bond				
	(covalent; methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)				
IT	Blood vessel				
	(endothelium; methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)				
IT	Perfluorocarbons				
	RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)				
	(gas; methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)				
IT	Polymers, uses				
	RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)				
	(hydrophilic; methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)				
IT	Drug delivery systems				
	(liposomes; methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)				
IT	Diagnosis				
	Encapsulation				
	Epithelium				
	Human				
	Neoplasm				
	Sound and Ultrasound				
	Thrombus				
	(methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)				

- IT Oligosaccharides, analysis  
 Peptides, analysis  
 Proteins  
 Steroids, analysis  
 RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)  
 (methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Integrins  
 RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Phosphatidic acids  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses  
 Polyphosphazenes  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)  
 (methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Integrins  
 RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3; methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 80755-87-9 99896-85-2  
 RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)  
 (amino acid sequence; methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 76-19-7, Perfluoropropane 355-25-9, Perfluorobutane 7782-41-4,  
 Fluorine, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)  
 (gas; methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 186750-17-4P 186750-21-0P  
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
 (methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 186750-11-8P 186750-14-1P 186750-26-5P 186750-28-7P 186750-29-8P  
 186750-31-2P 221553-44-2DP, conjugate with protein A 221553-48-6P  
 287952-89-0P 287952-92-5P 287952-93-6P 287952-95-8P  
**287952-99-2P** 497861-50-4P 497861-51-5P 497861-52-6P  
 497861-53-7DP, conjugate with protein A 497861-54-8P 497861-55-9P  
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 63-89-8, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine 816-94-4,  
 Distearoylphosphatidylcholine 923-61-5 4004-05-1,  
 Dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine 18194-24-6,  
 Dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol  
 497861-47-9 497861-48-0  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-05-8 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone  
 25014-12-4, Polymethacrylamide 408512-66-3  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)  
 (methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 39927-08-7DP, cyclic anhydride derivs. 55750-62-4P 56309-86-5P  
 186750-12-9P 186750-13-0P 186750-15-2P 186750-18-5P 186750-19-6P  
 186750-20-9P 186750-22-1P 186750-23-2P 186750-25-4P 186750-27-6P  
 287952-86-7P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 498593-56-9 498593-57-0 498593-58-1 498593-59-2 498593-60-5  
 498593-61-6 498593-62-7

## RL: PRP (Properties)

(unclaimed protein sequence; methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT 67869-62-9 91037-65-9 91037-75-1 132634-52-7 177597-41-0  
288067-16-3 379270-65-2 498527-63-2 498527-64-3 498527-65-4  
498527-66-5 498527-67-6 498527-68-7 498527-69-8

## RL: PRP (Properties)

(unclaimed sequence; methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

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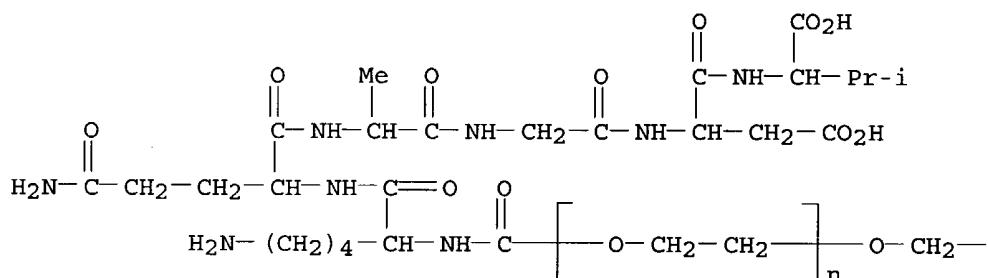
IT 287952-99-2P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

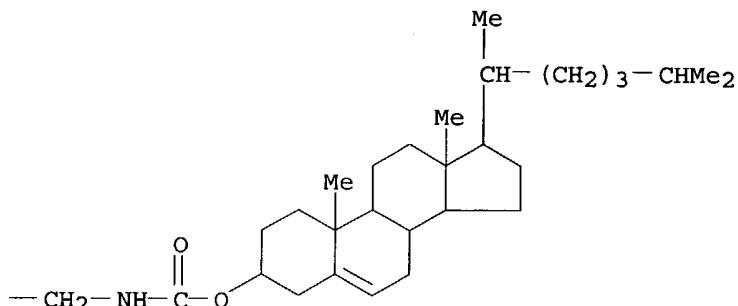
RN 287952-99-2 HCPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),  $\alpha$ -hydro- $\omega$ -[2-[[[(3 $\beta$ )-cholest-5-en-3-yloxy]carbonyl]amino]ethoxy]-, 1-ester with N2-carboxy-L-lysyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanylglycyl-L- $\alpha$ -aspartyl-L-valine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L106 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2000:553450 HCPLUS

DN 133:182966

ED Entered STN: 11 Aug 2000

TI Novel methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compositions

IN Ungr, Evan C.; Wu, Yunqiu

PA ImaRx Pharmaceutical Corp., USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 211 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K049-00

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1, 8, 23

FAN.CNT 8

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000045856	A2	20000810	WO 2000-US2620	20000202
	WO 2000045856	A3	20010215		
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 6521211	B1	20030218	US 1999-243640	19990203
	EP 1146911	A2	20011024	EP 2000-914480	20000202
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
PRAI	US 1999-243640	A	19990203		
	US 1995-497684	B2	19950607		
	US 1996-640464	B2	19960501		
	US 1996-660032	B2	19960606		
	US 1998-73913P	P	19980206		
	US 1998-218660	A2	19981222		
	WO 2000-US2620	W	20000202		

AB Novel ultrasound methods comprising administering to a patient a targeted vesicle composition which comprises vesicles comprising a lipid, protein or polymer, encapsulating a gas, in combination with a targeting ligand, and scanning the patient using ultrasound. The scanning may comprise exposing the patient to a first type of ultrasound energy and then interrogating the patient using a second type of ultrasound energy. The targeting ligand preferably targets tissues, cells or receptors, including myocardial cells, endothelial cells, epithelial cells, tumor cells and the glycoprotein GPIIbIIIa receptor. The methods may be used to detect a thrombus, enhancement of an old or echo genic thrombus low concns. of vesicles and vesicles targeted to tissues, cells or receptors.

ST liposome micelle ultrasound imaging treatment

IT Proteins, specific or class

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (A, conjugates, with PEGylated phospholipids; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Imaging agents  
 (acoustic imaging contrast agents; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Imaging  
 Imaging agents  
 (acoustic; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (aminated amidated end groups; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (aminocarboxy and triethylamine salt derivs.; ultrasound imaging and

- treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, preparation  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(aminocarboxy terminated; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Polyesters, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(caprolactone-based; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Antibodies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugates, maleimidophenylbutyrate; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Artery  
(coronary, angioplasty; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Artery, disease  
(coronary; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Blood vessel  
(endothelium; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(fluorinated stearoylphosphatidylethanolamine and peptide end groups; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, preparation  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(fluorinated stearoylphosphatidylethanolamine end groups; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Polyesters, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(lactic acid-based; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Heart, disease  
(left ventricle; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Drug delivery systems  
(liposomes; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Antibodies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(monoclonal; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Heart  
(myocyte; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Pancreas, neoplasm  
(neuroendocrine; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Plasmid vectors  
(pSV $\beta$ -gal; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Albumins, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(serum; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(stearoylphosphatidylethanolamine, aminated and amidated end groups; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, preparation  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(stearoylphosphatidylethanolamine, tert-butoxycarbonyl, aminated and amidated end groups; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted

compns.)

IT Receptors  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(targeting of; ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Acoustic devices  
Antitumor agents  
Atherosclerosis  
Crosslinking  
Drug delivery systems  
Drug targeting  
Epithelium  
Heart  
Inflammation  
Liver  
Micelles  
Neoplasm  
Second sound  
Sound and Ultrasound  
Thrombus  
Vasodilators  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Integrins  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Antibodies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Epoxy resins, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Ligands  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Lipids, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Peptides, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Perfluorocarbons  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Phosphatidic acids  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Phosphatidylethanolamines, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Phospholipids, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Polyamides, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Polymers, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Polyphosphazenes  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Polysaccharides, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Porphyrins  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Proteins, general, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Steroids, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT Integrins  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 ( $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3, targeting of; ultrasound imaging and treatment with  
 targeted compns.)
- IT 9031-11-2,  $\beta$ -Galactosidase  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL  
 (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 79481-27-9P 79605-84-8P 287952-92-5P 287952-93-6P 287952-95-8P  
 287952-97-0P 287952-99-2P 287953-01-9P  
 RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 74-88-4, Iodomethane, reactions 108-00-9, N,N-Dimethylethylenediamine  
 143-27-1, Hexadecylamine 693-13-0, Diisopropylcarbodiimide 1069-79-0  
 4196-35-4 5505-63-5, D-Mannosamine hydrochloride 6066-82-6,  
 N-Hydroxysuccinimide 7087-68-5, Diisopropylethylamine 23911-25-3,  
 Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid dianhydride 24991-53-5,  
 Polyethyleneglycol diamine 25322-68-3D, aminated amidated end groups  
 25322-68-3D, aminocarboxy and triethylamine salt derivs. 36653-82-4,  
 Hexadecyl alcohol 39927-08-7 55750-62-4 68181-17-9 108032-13-9  
 153345-74-5 287952-80-1  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 25322-68-3DP, Polyethylene glycol, aminocarboxy terminated 25322-68-3DP,  
 fluorinated stearoylphosphatidylethanolamine end groups 25322-68-3DP,  
 stearoylphosphatidylethanolamine, tert-butoxycarbonyl, aminated and  
 amidated end groups 56309-86-5P 186750-12-9P 186750-13-0P  
 186750-15-2P 186750-18-5P 186750-19-6P 186750-20-9P 186750-22-1P  
 186750-23-2P 186750-25-4P 186750-27-6P 186750-32-3P 221553-04-4P  
 221553-26-0P 287952-86-7P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 5681-36-7, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylethanolamine  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)
- IT 25322-68-3DP, fluorinated stearoylphosphatidylethanolamine and peptide end  
 groups 25322-68-3DP, stearoylphosphatidylethanolamine, aminated and  
 amidated end groups 186750-11-8P 186750-14-1P 186750-17-4P  
 186750-20-9DP, conjugates with protein A 186750-21-0P 186750-23-2DP,

conjugates with protein A 186750-24-3P 186750-26-5P 186750-28-7DP,  
 conjugates with maleimido-labeled protein A 186750-28-7P  
 186750-29-8DP, conjugates with protein A 186750-29-8P 186750-31-2P  
 221553-48-6P 287952-90-3P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 63-89-8, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine 75-73-0, Perfluoromethane 76-16-4, Perfluoroethane 76-19-7, Perfluoropropane 99-20-7, Trehalose 115-25-3, Perfluorocyclobutane 355-25-9, Perfluorobutane 355-42-0, Perfluorohexane 678-26-2, Perfluoropentane 816-94-4, Distearoylphosphatidylcholine 2126-93-4D, Cholesteryl amine, reaction products with PEGylated dipalmitoylphosphatidylethanolamine 2462-63-7, Dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine 4235-95-4 4537-78-4, Distearoylphosphatidylglycerol 7758-16-9, Disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate 7778-77-0, Potassium dihydrogen phosphate 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-98-6, Polyethylenimine 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9003-54-7, Acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl methacrylate) 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, reaction products with basic fibroblast growth factor 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane, SRU 9039-53-6, Urokinase 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 12629-01-5, Human growth hormone 18194-24-6, Dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine 18883-66-4, Streptozocin 19698-29-4, Dipalmitoyl phosphatidic acid 24980-41-4, Poly( $\epsilon$ -caprolactone) 24991-23-9 25087-26-7, Poly(methacrylic acid) 25248-42-4, Poly[oxy(1-oxo-1,6-hexanediyl)] 25322-68-3 25322-69-4, Polypropylene oxide 25513-46-6, Poly(glutamic acid) 25852-91-9 25852-91-9D, phenylcarboxy ester derivs. 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26100-51-6, Poly(lactic acid) 26913-06-4, Polyethylenimine 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 78543-25-6, 1-Hexadecyl-2-palmitoylglycerophosphoethanolamine 80294-15-1 80755-87-9 97782-02-0 99896-85-2 100072-54-6D, conjugates with antibodies 106096-93-9, Basic fibroblast growth factor 106096-93-9D, Basic fibroblast growth factor, reaction products with chitosan 106392-12-5, Pluronic F-68 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor 127464-60-2D, Vascular endothelial growth factor, reaction products with PEGylated distearoylphosphatidylethanolamine 145035-96-7D, DSPE-PEG, reaction products with vascular endothelial growth factor 145035-97-8, DPPE-PEG 145035-97-8D, DPPE-Peg, peptide conjugate 186750-22-1D, reaction products with cholesterylamine 208345-02-2, Acrylonitrile-vinylidene copolymer 208345-03-3, Acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate vinylidene copolymer 221553-37-3 221553-49-7 287952-65-2

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT 158455-48-2 158455-49-3 288149-13-3 288149-14-4 288149-59-7  
 288149-60-0

RL: PRP (Properties)

(unclaimed protein sequence; novel methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

IT 127829-88-3, Trigramin  $\gamma$  (Trimeresurus gramineus reduced)  
 158053-05-5 288067-15-2 288067-16-3 288067-17-4 288067-18-5  
 288067-19-6 288067-20-9 288067-21-0

RL: PRP (Properties)

(unclaimed sequence; novel methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

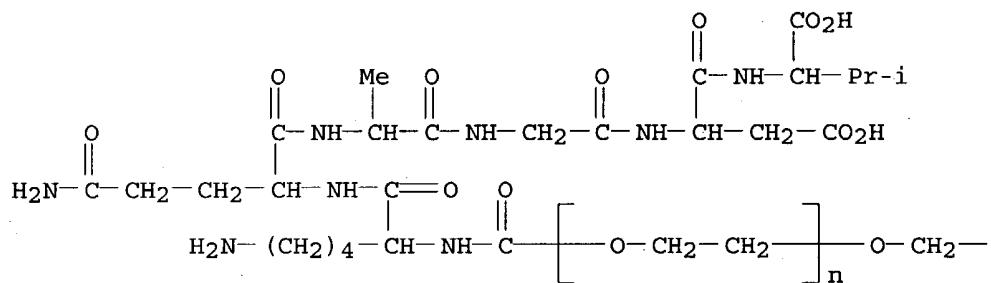
IT 287952-99-2P

RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

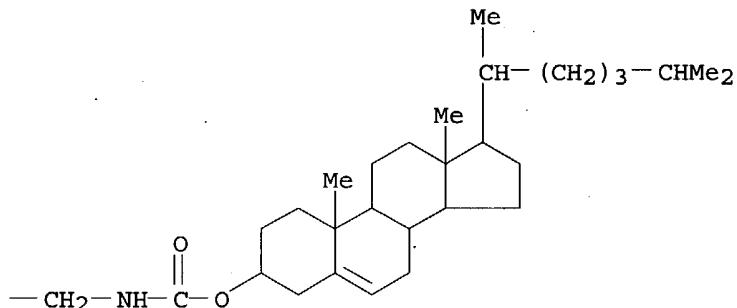
RN 287952-99-2 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),  $\alpha$ -hydro- $\omega$ -[2-[[(3 $\beta$ )-cholest-5-en-3-yloxy]carbonyl]amino]ethoxy]-, 1-ester with N2-carboxy-L-lysyl-L-glutaminyl-L-alanylglycyl-L- $\alpha$ -aspartyl-L-valine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L106 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1981:565151 HCAPLUS

DN 95:165151

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

TI Oligopeptides, antisera containing them and methods of their use

IN Goldstein, Avram

PA Addiction Research Foundation, USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 41 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC C07C103-52; A61K037-02

CC 9-13 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 2

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 29300	A1	19810527	EP 1980-303698	19801020
	EP 29300	B1	19840118		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
	US 4396606	A	19830802	US 1979-91615	19791105

CA 1177825 A1 19841113 CA 1980-363326 19801027  
 JP 56081550 A2 19810703 JP 1980-153943 19801104  
 JP 02024838 B4 19900530  
 PRAI US 1979-91615 19791105

**AB** **Oligopeptides** are described which have alternating basic hydrophilic and hydrophobic amino acids ( $\geq 5$  units) and which are used as precursors for conjugating to polypeptide opioids (e.g., Leu-enkephalin and Met-enkephalin). The title compds. can be used as drugs. In 1 examples, a tridecapeptide was synthesized with the same amino acid sequence as porcine dynorphin-(1-13) (I). The potency of I was compared to compds. such as Leu-enkephalin by bioassay and radioreceptor binding assay. In addition, a radioimmunoassay was developed with antiserum against dynorphin-thyroglobulin conjugate and  $^{125}\text{I}$ -labeled I as tracer. Related peptides are also described, as well as their use in opioid receptor binding studies.

**ST** oligopeptide analgesic; radioimmunoassay analgesic  
**IT** Receptors  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (for opiates, **oligopeptides** preparation for binding studies of)

**IT** Analgesia  
 (from opiates, anal. of, **oligopeptides** for radioimmunoassays in)

**IT** Thyroglobulins  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (reaction products with **dynorphin**, preparation of, for radioimmunoassay)

**IT** Radiochemical analysis  
 (immunol., for **opioid oligopeptides**, analgesia in relation to)

**IT** Peptides, uses and miscellaneous  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (**oligo-**, preparation and determination of, by radioimmunoassay, opioid analgesia in relation to)

**IT** Narcotics  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (opium-like, **oligopeptides** as, preparation and determination of, by radioimmunoassay, analgesia in relation to)

**IT** Immunochemistry  
 (radioimmunoassay, for **opioid oligopeptides**, analgesia in relation to)

**IT** 72957-38-1P 79515-34-7P 79515-35-8P 79515-36-9P 79515-37-0P  
 79515-38-1P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation and determination of, by radioimmunoassay, opioid analgesia in relation to)

**IT** 72957-38-1DP, reaction products with thyroglobulin  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of, by radioimmunoassay, opioid analgesia in relation to)

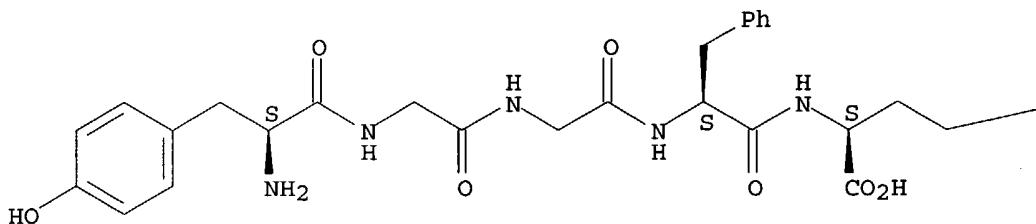
**IT** 57-27-2DP, reaction products with **oligopeptides**  
 58569-55-4DP, reaction products with **oligopeptides**  
 58822-25-6DP, reaction products with **oligopeptides**  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of, for opioid receptor binding studies)

**IT** 58569-55-4DP, reaction products with **oligopeptides**  
 58822-25-6DP, reaction products with **oligopeptides**  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of, for opioid receptor binding studies)

**RN** 58569-55-4 HCAPLUS  
**CN** 1-5-Adrenorphin (human) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



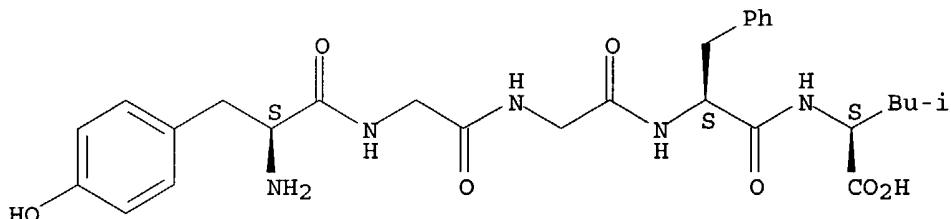
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→ SMe

RN 58822-25-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1-5- $\beta$ -Neoendorphin (human) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L106 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1981:438681 HCAPLUS

DN 95:38681

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

TI Diaminotriacetic acid and its chelates bound on a substrate

IN Wieder, Irwin; Wollenberg, Robert H.

PA Analytical Radiation Corp., USA

SO Ger. Offen., 42 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC C07C103-50; C07J041-00; C07G007-00; C07G017-00

CC 9-6 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 2, 15

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3033691	A1	19810319	DE 1980-3033691	19800908
	US 4352751	A	19821005	US 1979-73728	19790910
	GB 2060623	A	19810507	GB 1980-28730	19800905
	GB 2060623	B2	19840125		
	FR 2469416	A1	19810522	FR 1980-19459	19800909
	FR 2469416	B1	19840203		
	JP 56059741	A2	19810523	JP 1980-125857	19800910
	US 4432907	A	19840221	US 1981-260574	19810505

US 4965211	A	19901023	US 1983-550504	19831109
JP 60243052	A2	19851203	JP 1985-40240	19850228
JP 60252684	A2	19851213	JP 1985-40241	19850228
PRAI US 1979-73728		19790910		
OS CASREACT 95:38681		19810505		
AB	Diaminotriacetic acid-organic compound-metal-activator complexes are described for fluorescence assays, especially fluorescence immunoassays. In 1 example, thyroxine was bound to EDTA dianhydride, and the remaining anhydride group was hydrolyzed. The conjugate product, thyroxine-ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, was purified on a silica gel column and by TLC. A complex of Tb and the conjugate was formed. When a ternary complex was formed with 5-sulfosalicylate (as activator), it was used as a label in a fluorescence immunoassay for thyroxine. Examples are also given for preparation of other complexes and for detns. of antibodies, cells, thyronine and bacteria.			
ST	ethylenediaminetriacetate chelate fluorescence assay; thyroxine fluorescence immunoassay; antibody fluorescence immunoassay; cell fluorescence assay; bacteria fluorescence assay; thyronine fluorescence immunoassay; immunoassay fluorescence conjugate; alkylene diamine triacetate fluorescence assay; staining immunofluorescence conjugate			
IT	Antibodies RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study) (determination of, by fluorescence immunoassay, label preparation for)			
IT	Blood analysis (thyroxine and IgE antibodies determination in, by fluorescence immunoassay, label preparation for)			
IT	Immunoglobulins RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study) (E, determination of, by fluorescence immunoassay, label preparation for)			
IT	Immunochemistry (fluorescence immunoassay, alkylidendiaminetriacetate chelates as labels in)			
IT	Spectrochemical analysis (fluorometric, alkylidendiaminetriacetate chelates as labels for)			
IT	Staining, biological (immunofluorescent, alkylene diaminetriacetate chelates for)			
IT	7440-00-8D, complexes with alkylidendiaminetriacetate-organic compds. conjugates 7440-19-9D, complexes with alkylidendiaminetriacetate-organic compds. conjugates RL: ANST (Analytical study) (as fluorescent labels in assays)			
IT	51-48-9, analysis RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study) (determination of, by fluorescence immunoassay, label preparation for)			
IT	51-48-9, analysis RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study) (determination of, in blood plasma by fluorescence immunoassay, label preparation for)			
IT	77996-63-5P RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation and complexation of, with potassium carbonate)			
IT	75-04-7P, uses and miscellaneous 77975-59-8P 77975-61-2P 77975-63-4P 77975-68-9P RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (preparation and hydrolysis of)			
IT	77979-66-9P 77996-64-6P RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (preparation and reaction of, with aminosalicylate)			
IT	77975-69-0P RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT			

(Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and reaction of, with cobalt chloride or terbium bromide)

IT 77975-70-3P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and reaction of, with europium)

IT 77975-60-1P 77975-65-6P 77975-66-7P 77975-67-8P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and reaction of, with metals)

IT 23911-25-3P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and reaction of, with organic compds.)

IT 77979-69-2P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and reaction of, with sulfosalicylate or phenanthroline)

IT 77979-67-0P 77979-68-1P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and reaction of, with terbium chloride)

IT 77975-62-3P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and reaction of, with terbium or dysprosium)

IT 77975-64-5P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of)

IT 78216-66-7P 78216-67-8P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of, for thyronine fluorescence immunoassay)

IT 78216-68-9P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of, for thyroxine fluorescence immunoassay)

IT 108-24-7  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with EDTA)

IT 55-03-8 57-88-5, reactions 67-63-0, reactions 75-08-1 108-95-2,  
 reactions  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with EDTA dianhydride)

IT 109-89-7, reactions  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with EDTA dianhydride or cyclohexanediaminetetraacetic  
 anhydride)

IT 60-00-4, reactions  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with acetic anhydride)

IT 7440-53-1, reactions  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with cyclohexylenediaminetriacetate)

IT 584-08-7 78192-34-4  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with cyclohexylenediaminetriacetate-europium complex)

IT 63671-77-2  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with diethylamine)

IT 7429-91-6, reactions 7440-27-9, reactions  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with ethanolcholesterolylethylenediaminetriacetic acid)

IT 97-05-2  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(reaction of, with ethylenediaminetriacetate-metal complexes)

IT 1596-67-4  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with propylenediaminetriacetate dianhydride)

IT 23910-53-4  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with thyronine)

IT 10241-04-0 14456-47-4  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with thyronine-propylenediaminetriacetate conjugate)

IT 65-49-6  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with thyronine-propylenediaminetriacetate-metal complexes)

IT 10025-76-0 10042-88-3  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with thyroxine-ethylenediaminetriacetate conjugate)

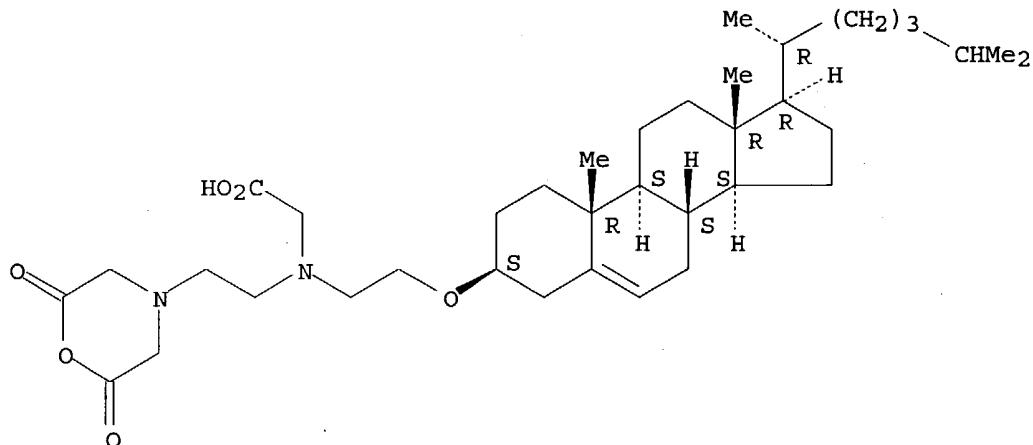
IT 66-71-7  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (reaction of, with thyroxine-ethylenediaminetriacetate-europium complex)

IT 77975-61-2P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and hydrolysis of)

RN 77975-61-2 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, N-[[[(3 $\beta$ )-cholest-5-en-3-yl]oxy]ethyl]-N-[2-(2,6-dioxo-4-morpholinyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

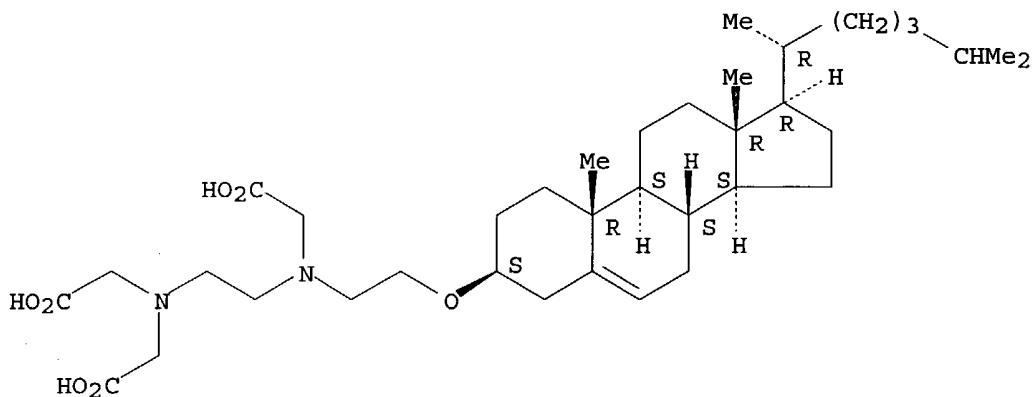


IT 77975-62-3P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and reaction of, with terbium or dysprosium)

RN 77975-62-3 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, N-[2-[bis(carboxymethyl)aminoethyl]-N-[2-[(3 $\beta$ )-cholest-5-en-3-yl]oxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d 1107 all tot

L107 ANSWER 1 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2004:392055 HCAPLUS

DN 140:412314

ED Entered STN: 14 May 2004

TI Calcitonin drug-oligomer conjugates, and therapeutic uses for bone diseases

IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.; Radhakrishnan, Balasingam

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K038-17

ICS C07K014-56

NCL 424078370; 530307000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s) : 2

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004091452	A1	20040513	US 2002-166355	20021108
	WO 2004043347	A2	20040527	WO 2003-US33618	20031024

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2002-166355 A2 20021108

AB Calcitonin drug-oligomer conjugates that include a calcitonin drug coupled to an oligomer including a single polyalkylene glycol moiety consisting of between 4 and 10 polyalkylene glycol subunits are disclosed. Pharmaceutical compns. including such conjugates and methods of treating bone disorders by administering such conjugates are also disclosed. Calcitonin drug-oligomer conjugates according to embodiments of the present invention may lower serum calcium levels by

20 percent or more. Moreover, such **conjugates** may provide decreased degradation by intestinal enzymes and/or provide increased bioavailability when compared to non-conjugated **calcitonin**.

- ST salmon calcitonin drug oligomer conjugate  
bone disease therapy
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(**calcitonin drug-oligomer conjugate**  
comprising; **calcitonin drug-oligomer**  
**conjugates**, and therapeutic uses for bone diseases)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(**calcitonin drug-oligomer conjugates**, and  
therapeutic uses for bone diseases)
- IT Salmon  
(**calcitonin drug**; **calcitonin drug-oligomer**  
**conjugates**, and therapeutic uses for bone diseases)
- IT Amines, biological studies  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(function, of salmon **calcitonin**; **calcitonin drug-**  
**oligomer conjugates**, and therapeutic uses for bone  
diseases)
- IT Drug delivery systems  
(oral; **calcitonin drug-oligomer conjugates**  
, and therapeutic uses for bone diseases)
- IT Bone, disease  
(treatment of; **calcitonin drug-oligomer**  
**conjugates**, and therapeutic uses for bone diseases)
- IT 100-44-7, Benzyl chloride, reactions 109-86-4, Ethylene glycol mono  
methyl ether 112-35-6, Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether 112-60-7,  
Tetraethylene glycol 112-76-5, Stearoyl chloride 124-63-0,  
Methanesulfonyl chloride 865-47-4 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxysuccinimide  
25322-68-3, PEG6 47931-85-1, **Calcitonin**(salmon)  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(**calcitonin drug-oligomer conjugates**, and  
therapeutic uses for bone diseases)
- IT 1679-53-4P, 10-Hydroxydecanoic acid 3639-35-8P 4437-01-8P,  
2,5,8,11,14,17,20-Heptaoxadocosan-22-ol 5702-16-9P 6048-68-6P  
25990-96-9P 27425-92-9P 29823-21-0P 70802-40-3P 73018-92-5P  
74654-05-0P 86259-87-2P, Tetraethylene glycol monobenzylether  
114740-40-8P 477775-57-8P 477775-65-8P 477775-66-9P 477775-67-0P  
477775-68-1P 477775-69-2P 477775-70-5P 477775-73-8P 477775-74-9P  
477775-76-1P 477781-68-3P 477781-69-4P 688753-51-7P 688753-52-8P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent)  
(**calcitonin drug-oligomer conjugates**, and  
therapeutic uses for bone diseases)
- IT 47931-85-1DP, **Calcitonin**(salmon), **conjugates** with  
**oligomers** 477775-66-9DP, **conjugates** with  
**calcitonin**(salmon) 477775-70-5DP, **conjugates** with  
**calcitonin**(salmon) 477775-76-1DP, **conjugates** with  
**calcitonin**(salmon) 688753-52-8DP, **conjugates** with  
**calcitonin**(salmon)  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(**calcitonin drug-oligomer conjugates**, and  
therapeutic uses for bone diseases)

L107 ANSWER 2 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2004:226560 HCPLUS

ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 2004

TI Strategies toward the oral delivery of insulin: Using molecular  
modification to solve drug delivery challenges

AU Riggs-Sauthier, Jennifer A.; James, Kenneth D.; Malkar, Navdeep; Miller, Mark A.; Dugdell, Robert E.; Burgess, Krisstina S. Danek; Severynse-Stevens, Diana; Surguladze, David; **Ekwuribe, Nnochiri**  
 CS Drug Discovery & Chemical Innovation, **Nobex** Corporation,  
 Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA  
 SO Abstracts of Papers, 227th ACS National Meeting, Anaheim, CA, United States, March 28-April 1, 2004 (2004), MEDI-202 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.  
 CODEN: 69FGKM  
 DT Conference; Meeting Abstract  
 LA English  
 AB While the **conjugation** of polyethylene glycol (PEG) to **protein** and **peptide** therapeutics is well known to enhance the aqueous solubility, render proteins non-immunogenic, reduce kidney clearance rate, and increase the circulation time of the parent **peptide**, the high mol. wts. that are commonly used preclude oral delivery of the therapeutic. Nobex Corporation has proprietary **amphiphilic oligomers** of PEG and alkyl combinations that have been successfully applied to several **peptide** therapeutics to enhance their PK/PD profiles and enable oral delivery. In an effort to understand the effects of **conjugating** these **amphiphilic oligomers** to insulin and develop structure relationship activities, a broad range of insulin **conjugates** varying in size, sterics, and **amphiphilic** balance were synthesized. The **conjugates** were screened by in vitro and in vivo assays to measure activity and determine oral bioefficacy. In addition, many physicochem. properties such as aqueous solubility, protease stability, CD (CD), and thermal denaturation (Tm) were evaluated.

L107 ANSWER 3 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:1006707 HCPLUS  
 DN 140:35957  
 ED Entered STN: 26 Dec 2003  
 TI Methods of reducing hypoglycemic episodes in the treatment of diabetes mellitus by orally administering an insulin-**oligomer conjugate**  
 IN Still, James Gordon; Kosutic, Gordana  
 PA **Nobex Corporation, USA**  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM A61K  
 CC 1-10 (Pharmacology)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 63

## FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003105768	A2	20031224	WO 2003-US18763	20030613
	WO 2003105768	A3	20040311		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 2004038867	A1	20040226	US 2003-461199	20030613
PRAI	US 2002-388988P	P	20020613		

- OS MARPAT 140:35957
- AB The present invention provides compns. and methods for reducing hypoglycemic episodes experienced by a subject in need of treatment for diabetes mellitus, said method comprising orally administering an amount of an insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate** to the subject, wherein: (i) the amount of the insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate** reduces the number and/or severity of hypoglycemic episodes experienced by the subject during a given time period when compared with the number and/or severity of hypoglycemic episodes that would have been experienced during a similar time period by the subject or by subjects in a control group parenterally administered insulin or an insulin analog in an amount that provides a substantially equivalent level of glycemic control; and (ii) the **oligomer** of the insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate** comprises a **hydrophilic moiety** and a **lipophilic moiety**. Patients with type 1 diabetes were treated p.o. with HIM2 (human insulin with -C(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>7</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub> **conjugated** to the B29 lysine) in comparison with treatment with insulin lispro, s.c. Hypoglycemic events that required rescue intervention were significantly lower in the HIM2 treatment group as compared to the insulin lispro treatment group.
- ST insulin **conjugate** reducing hypoglycemic episode diabetes mellitus; oral insulin **oligomer conjugate** hypoglycemia redn antidiabetic; HIM2 oral antidiabetic redn hypoglycemic episode
- IT Drug delivery systems  
 (capsules; oral insulin-**oligomer conjugate** for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)
- IT Oligomers  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (**hydrophilic-lipophilic, conjugates** with insulin; oral insulin-**oligomer conjugate** for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)
- IT Diabetes mellitus  
 (insulin-dependent; oral insulin-**oligomer conjugate** for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)
- IT Drug delivery systems  
 (liqs., oral; oral insulin-**oligomer conjugate** for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)
- IT Hydrophilicity  
 Lipophilicity  
 (of oligomer; oral insulin-**oligomer conjugate** for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)
- IT Diabetes mellitus  
 Human  
 Hypoglycemia  
 Postprandial period  
 (oral insulin-**oligomer conjugate** for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)
- IT Antidiabetic agents  
 (oral; oral insulin-**oligomer conjugate** for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)
- IT Flavoring materials  
 (strawberry; oral insulin-**oligomer conjugate** for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)
- IT 50-99-7, D-Glucose, biological studies  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (HIM2 **conjugate** maintenance of two-hour postprandial blood levels of; oral insulin-**oligomer conjugate** for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)
- IT 9035-68-1, Proinsulin  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(acylation conjugation of; oral insulin-oligomer conjugate for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)

IT 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9025-24-5, Carboxypeptidase B  
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)  
 (in HIM2 conjugate preparation from proinsulin; oral insulin-oligomer conjugate for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)

IT 223714-27-0P  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (oral insulin-oligomer conjugate for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)

IT 9004-10-8D, Insulin, conjugates with hydrophilic-lipophilic oligomer 502487-21-0D, conjugates with insulin  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (oral insulin-oligomer conjugate for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)

IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 77-86-1, Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 143-07-7, Lauric acid, biological studies 334-48-5, Capric acid 361-09-1, Sodium cholate 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies 7632-05-5, Sodium phosphate 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 56038-13-2, Sucralose  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (oral insulin-oligomer conjugate for reducing hypoglycemic episodes in treatment of diabetes mellitus)

L107 ANSWER 4 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:971710 HCAPLUS  
 DN 140:16981  
 ED Entered STN: 14 Dec 2003  
 TI Methods of synthesizing insulin polypeptide-oligomer conjugates and proinsulin polypeptide-oligomer conjugates  
 IN Soltero, Richard; Radhakrishnan, Balasingam; Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 101 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2003 87,808.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM A61K038-28  
 ICS C07K014-62  
 NCL 514003000; 530303000  
 CC 34-3 (Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 2  
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003229009	A1	20031211	US 2003-382022	20030305
	US 2003087808	A1	20030508	US 2001-36744	20011221
	US 2003228652	A1	20031211	US 2003-389499	20030317
PRAI	US 2001-318197P	P	20010907		
	US 2001-36744	A2	20011221		
	US 2003-382022	A2	20030305		
OS	MARPAT 140:16981				

- AB The invention provides a method for synthesizing an insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate** that includes contacting a proinsulin **polypeptide**, comprising an insulin **polypeptide** coupled to one or more peptides by **peptide** bond(s) capable of being cleaved to yield the insulin **polypeptide**, with an **oligomer** under conditions sufficient to couple the **oligomer** to the insulin **polypeptide** portion of the proinsulin **polypeptide** and provide a proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate**, and cleaving the one or more peptides from the proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate** to provide the insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate**.
- ST proinsulin insulin **conjugate C peptide** drug delivery
- IT Antidiabetic agents  
Drug delivery systems  
(synthesis of insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)
- IT 9004-10-8DP, Insulin, **conjugates** 9035-68-1DP, Proinsulin, **conjugates**  
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(synthesis of insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)
- IT 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
(synthesis of insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)
- IT 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9025-24-5, Carboxy peptidase b  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(synthesis of insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)
- IT 111-77-3, Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 112-35-6, Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether 112-60-7, Tetraethylene glycol 623-65-4, Palmitic anhydride 865-47-4 5299-60-5, Ethyl 6-hydroxyhexanoate 17696-11-6, 8-Bromoctanoic acid 24342-68-5, Hexaethylene glycol monobenzyl ether 74124-79-1, N,N'-Disuccinimidyl carbonate  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(synthesis of insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)
- IT 4437-01-8P, Heptaethylene glycol monomethyl ether 27425-92-9P, Decaethylene glycol monomethyl ether 74654-05-0P 124668-93-5P  
130955-39-4P 477775-57-8P 477775-58-9P 477775-59-0P 477775-60-3P  
477775-65-8P 477775-66-9P 477775-70-5P 477775-76-1P 477775-77-2P  
477781-68-3P 502487-20-9P 502487-21-0P 502487-22-1P 502487-24-3P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(synthesis of insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)
- IT 59112-80-0D, c **Peptide, conjugates**  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(synthesis of insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)

L107 ANSWER 5 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:971618 HCAPLUS  
 DN 140:16980  
 ED Entered STN: 14 Dec 2003  
 TI Methods of synthesizing insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**  
 IN Radhakrishnan, Balasingam; Soltero, Richard; Ekwuribe,  
 Nnochiri N.; Puskas, Monica; Sangal, Diti  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 102 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 382,022.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM C12P021-06  
 ICS A61K038-28  
 NCL 435068100; 530303000  
 CC 34-3 (**Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins**)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 2

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003228652	A1	20031211	US 2003-389499	20030317
	US 2003087808	A1	20030508	US 2001-36744	20011221
	US 2003229009	A1	20031211	US 2003-382022	20030305
PRAI	US 2001-318197P	P	20010907		
	US 2001-36744	A2	20011221		
	US 2003-382022	A2	20030305		

OS MARPAT 140:16980

AB The invention provides a method for synthesizing an insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate** that includes contacting a proinsulin **polypeptide**, comprising an insulin **polypeptide** coupled to one or more peptides by **peptide bond(s)** capable of being cleaved to yield the insulin **polypeptide**, with an **oligomer** under conditions sufficient to couple the **oligomer** to the insulin **polypeptide** portion of the proinsulin **polypeptide** and provide a proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate**, and cleaving the one or more peptides from the proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate** to provide the insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate**.

ST proinsulin insulin **conjugate C peptide** drug delivery

IT Antidiabetic agents

Drug delivery systems

(synthesis of insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)

IT 9004-10-8DP, Insulin, **conjugates** 9035-68-1DP, Proinsulin, **conjugates**

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(synthesis of insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)

IT 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(synthesis of insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)

IT 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9025-24-5, Carboxy peptidase b

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(synthesis of insulin polypeptide-oligomer conjugates and proinsulin polypeptide-oligomer conjugates)

IT 111-77-3, Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 112-35-6, Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether 112-60-7, Tetraethylene glycol 623-65-4, Palmitic anhydride 865-47-4 5299-60-5, Ethyl 6-hydroxyhexanoate 17696-11-6, 8-Bromoocanoic acid 24342-68-5, Hexaethylene glycol monobenzyl ether 74124-79-1, N,N'-Disuccinimidyl carbonate

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(synthesis of insulin polypeptide-oligomer conjugates and proinsulin polypeptide-oligomer conjugates)

IT 4437-01-8P, Heptaethylene glycol monomethyl ether 27425-92-9P, Decaethylene glycol monomethyl ether 74654-05-0P 124668-93-5P 130955-39-4P 477775-57-8P 477775-58-9P 477775-59-0P 477775-60-3P 477775-65-8P 477775-66-9P 477775-70-5P 477775-76-1P 477775-77-2P 477781-68-3P 502487-20-9P 502487-21-0P 502487-22-1P 502487-24-3P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(synthesis of insulin polypeptide-oligomer conjugates and proinsulin polypeptide-oligomer conjugates)

IT 59112-80-0D, c Peptide, conjugates

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(synthesis of insulin polypeptide-oligomer conjugates and proinsulin polypeptide-oligomer conjugates)

L107 ANSWER 6 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:633486 HCAPLUS

DN 139:185669

ED Entered STN: 15 Aug 2003

TI Polymers for delivering peptides and small molecules in vivo

IN Ansari, Aslam M.; Scaria, Puthupparampil V.; Woodle, Martin C.

PA Intradigm Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K031-74

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 37

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2003066069	A1	20030814	WO 2003-US2710	20030131
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W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
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RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
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PRAI US 2002-352881P P 20020201

AB Certain hydrophilic polymers, such as a polyoxazoline, when conjugated to a polypeptide or small mol. agent, can enhance the bioavailability of the agent when administered in vivo.

Accordingly, **hydrophilic** polymers of the invention can be used as a delivery vehicle to treat any number of disorders and/or confer a myriad of therapeutic benefits to a subject. Examples polymers include H2N-ACRGDMFCA-end capped polymethyl- or poly(ethyloxazoline).

ST polyoxazoline drug delivery; **peptide** delivery polymer  
 IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies  
   RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
     (derivs.; polymers for delivering peptides and small mols. in vivo)  
 IT Drug delivery systems  
   (polymers for delivering peptides and small mols. in vivo)  
 IT Nucleic acids  
   **Peptides**, biological studies  
   Polyamines  
   Polyesters, biological studies  
   Polyoxymethylene, biological studies  
   **Proteins**  
   RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
     (polymers for delivering peptides and small mols. in vivo)  
 IT 25805-17-8DP, Poly(2-ethyloxazoline), reaction products with peptides  
 26375-28-0DP, Poly(2-methyloxazoline), reaction products with peptides  
   RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
     (polymers for delivering peptides and small mols. in vivo)  
 IT 25322-68-3D, Peg, derivs. 26009-03-0D, Polyglycolic acid, derivs.  
 26023-30-3D, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)], derivs.  
 26100-51-6D, Polylactic acid, derivs. 26124-68-5D, Polyglycolic acid, derivs. 34728-17-1D, Oxazole, 4,5-dihydro-, homopolymer, derivs.  
 577973-26-3D, reaction products with polyoxazolines  
   RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
     (polymers for delivering peptides and small mols. in vivo)

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Koyama; US 5130126 A 1992 HCPLUS

L107 ANSWER 7 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:221806 HCPLUS  
 DN 138:260413  
 ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 2003  
 TI Methods of synthesizing insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**, and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and methods of synthesizing same  
 IN Soltero, Richard; Radhakrishnan, Balasingham; Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.  
 PA Nobex Corporation, USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM C12N  
 CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 2

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003022996	A2	20030320	WO 2002-US28428	20020906
	WO 2003022996	A3	20031231		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,  
 CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,  
 GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,  
 LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,  
 PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,  
 UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,  
 RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003087808 A1 20030508 US 2001-36744 20011221  
 EP 1430082 A2 20040623 EP 2002-766246 20020906  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

PRAI US 2001-318197P P 20010907  
 US 2001-36744 A 20011221  
 US 2002-349462P P 20020118  
 WO 2002-US28428 W 20020906

OS MARPAT 138:260413

AB Methods for synthesizing proinsulin polypeptides are described that include a contacting a proinsulin **polypeptide** including an insulin **polypeptide** coupled to one or more peptides by peptide bond(s) capable of being cleaved to yield the insulin **polypeptide** with an **oligomer** under conditions sufficient to couple the **oligomer** to the insulin **polypeptide** portion of the proinsulin **polypeptide** and provide a proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate**, and cleaving the one or more peptides from the proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate** to provide the insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugate**. Methods of synthesizing proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** are also described as are proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**. Methods of synthesizing C-peptide **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** are also described.

ST proinsulin insulin **conjugate C peptide** drug delivery

IT Antidiabetic agents  
 Drug delivery systems  
 (synthesizing insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)

IT 9004-10-8DP, Insulin, **conjugates** 9035-68-1DP, Proinsulin, **conjugates**  
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (synthesizing insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)

IT 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (synthesizing insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)

IT 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9025-24-5, Carboxy peptidase b  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (synthesizing insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates**)

IT 111-77-3, Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 112-35-6, Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether 112-60-7, Tetraethylene glycol 623-65-4, Palmitic anhydride 865-47-4 5299-60-5, Ethyl 6-hydroxyhexanoate 17696-11-6, 8-Bromoctanoic acid 24342-68-5, Hexaethylene glycol monobenzyl ether 74124-79-1, N,N'-Disuccinimidyl carbonate  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (synthesizing insulin **polypeptide-oligomer conjugates** and proinsulin **polypeptide-**

**oligomer conjugates)**

- IT 4437-01-8P, Heptaethylene glycol monomethyl ether 27425-92-9P,  
 Decaethylene glycol monomethyl ether 74654-05-0P 124668-93-5P  
 130955-39-4P 477775-57-8P 477775-58-9P 477775-59-0P 477775-60-3P  
 477775-65-8P 477775-66-9P 477775-70-5P 477775-76-1P 477775-77-2P  
 477781-68-3P 502487-20-9P 502487-21-0P 502487-22-1P 502487-24-3P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (synthesizing insulin **polypeptide-oligomer**  
**conjugates and proinsulin polypeptide-**  
**oligomer conjugates**)
- IT 59112-80-0D, c Peptide, conjugates  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (synthesizing insulin **polypeptide-oligomer**  
**conjugates and proinsulin polypeptide-**  
**oligomer conjugates**)

L107 ANSWER 8 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:221462 HCAPLUS

DN 138:260437

ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 2003

TI Pharmaceutical compositions of drug-oligomer conjugates  
 for oral administrationIN Soltero, Richard; Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.; Opawale, Foyeke;  
 Rehlaender, Bruce; Hickey, Anthony; Bovet, Li Li

PA Nobex Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 96 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 2, 35

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003022210	A2	20030320	WO 2002-US28536	20020906
	WO 2003022210	A3	20031218		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 2003083232	A1	20030501	US 2002-235381	20020905

PRAI US 2001-318193P P 20010907

US 2002-377865P P 20020503

AB An oral pharmaceutical composition comprising a drug-**oligomer conjugate**, 0.1-15% of a fatty acid component, and 0.1-15% of a bile salt component is described. The drug, e.g., a **peptide** or **protein**, is covalently coupled to an **oligomeric** moiety.

The fatty acid component and the bile salt component are present in a weight-to-weight ratio of between 1:5 and 5:1. Methods of treating diseases in a subject in need of such treatment using such pharmaceutical compns. are also provided, as are methods of providing such pharmaceutical compns. For example, tablets containing an insulin **conjugate** HIM2 were prepared by lyophilization of a mixture containing HIM2 2.5 g, Na cholate 30.0

g,

oleic acid 10.0 g, 25% sucralose 8.0 g, flavor 4.0 g, capric acid 5.0 g, lauric acid 5.0 g, citric acid 67.2 g, trolamine 42.4 g, NaOH 18.8 g, pH adjusters (5N NaOH and 5N HCl) as needed, and water resulting in an amorphous powder. The powder (127.6 g) was blended with citric acid 29.7 g, sodium citrate 84.2 g, Tris base 106.7 g, microcryst. cellulose 24.8 g, and Explotab 9.4 g and compressed into tablets.

ST oral drug **oligomer conjugate bile salt fatty acid;**  
**peptide protein drug oligomer conjugate** oral

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (liqs., oral; oral compns. of drug-**oligomer conjugates** containing bile salt and fatty acid)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (long-chain; oral compns. of drug-**oligomer conjugates** containing bile salt and fatty acid)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (medium-chain; oral compns. of drug-**oligomer conjugates** containing bile salt and fatty acid)

IT Antidiabetic agents  
 Buffers  
 Human  
 (oral compns. of drug-**oligomer conjugates** containing bile salt and fatty acid)

IT Bile salts  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (oral compns. of drug-**oligomer conjugates** containing bile salt and fatty acid)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (oral; oral compns. of drug-**oligomer conjugates** containing bile salt and fatty acid)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (tablets; oral compns. of drug-**oligomer conjugates** containing bile salt and fatty acid)

IT 11061-68-0D, Human insulin, **conjugates** with methoxy(polyethylene glycol) hexanoic acid 326892-09-5D, **conjugates** with human insulin  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (oral compns. of drug-**oligomer conjugates** containing bile salt and fatty acid)

IT 9007-12-9D, Calcitonin, **oligomer conjugates** 59112-80-0D, C-Peptide, **oligomer conjugates**  
 RL: PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (oral compns. of drug-**oligomer conjugates** containing bile salt and fatty acid)

IT 77-86-1, Tromethamine 102-71-6, Trolamine, biological studies  
 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 143-07-7, Lauric acid, biological studies 334-48-5, Capric acid 361-09-1, Sodium cholate 47931-85-1D, Salmon calcitonin, **oligomer conjugates** 477775-65-8D, drug **conjugates**  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (oral compns. of drug-**oligomer conjugates** containing bile salt and fatty acid)

IT 100-44-7, Benzyl chloride, reactions 111-77-3, Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 112-35-6, Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether 112-60-7, Tetraethylene glycol 112-76-5, Stearyl chloride 1679-53-4, 10-Hydroxydecanoic acid 2615-15-8, Hexaethylene glycol 5299-60-5, Ethyl 6-hydroxyhexanoate 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxysuccinimide 17696-11-6, 8-Bromoocanoic acid

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of **oligomers** for drug-**oligomer**  
**conjugates** for oral delivery)

IT 3639-35-8P 4437-01-8P, 2,5,8,11,14,17,20-Heptaoxadocosan-22-ol  
 10108-28-8P 24342-68-5P 27425-92-9P 29823-21-0P 60037-74-3P  
 74654-05-0P 86259-87-2P 113395-48-5P 124668-93-5P 477775-57-8P  
 477775-58-9P 477775-59-0P 477775-60-3P 477775-65-8P 477775-66-9P  
 477775-68-1P 477775-69-2P 477775-70-5P 477775-73-8P 477775-74-9P  
 477775-75-0P 477775-76-1P 477775-77-2P 477781-68-3P 477781-69-4P  
 477788-13-9P 502487-20-9P 502487-21-0P 502487-22-1P 502487-23-2P  
 502487-24-3P 502487-25-4P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of **oligomers** for drug-**oligomer**  
**conjugates** for oral delivery)

L107 ANSWER 9 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:221460 HCPLUS

DN 138:260435

ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 2003

TI Pharmaceutical compositions of insulin drug-**oligomer**  
**conjugates**

IN Soltero, Richard; Radhakrishnan, Balasingham; Ekwuribe,  
 Nnochiri N.; Rehlaender, Bruce; Hickey, Anthony; Bovet, Li Li

PA Nobex Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1, 34, 35

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003022208	A2	20030320	WO 2002-US28429	20020906
	WO 2003022208	A3	20030925		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
PRAI	US 2003083232	A1	20030501	US 2002-235381	20020905
PRAI	US 2001-318193P	P	20010907		
	US 2002-377865P	P	20020503		
OS	MARPAT	138:260435			
AB	Pharmaceutical compns. that include an insulin drug- <b>oligomer</b> conjugate, a fatty acid component, and a bile salt component are described. The insulin drug is covalently coupled to an oligomeric moiety. The fatty acid component and the bile salt component are present in a weight-to-weight ratio of between 1:5 and 5:1. Methods of treating an insulin deficiency in a subject in need of such treatment using such pharmaceutical compns. are also provided, as are methods of providing such pharmaceutical compns. E.g., PEG derivs. of fatty acids such as hexanoic acid were prepared, activated and conjugated to insulin derivs.				
ST	insulin PEG fatty acid conjugate pharmaceutical				

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (oral; pharmaceutical compns. of insulin drug-**oligomer conjugates**)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (solids; pharmaceutical compns. of insulin drug-**oligomer conjugates**)

IT 361-09-1, Sodium cholate  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (pharmaceutical compns. of insulin drug-**oligomer conjugates**)

IT 111-77-3 112-35-6 112-60-7 112-76-5, Stearoyl chloride 623-65-4,  
 Palmitic anhydride 2615-15-8 15848-88-1 23601-40-3,  
 2,5,8,11,14,17-Hexaoxanonadecan-19-ol 142556-85-2 477788-13-9  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (pharmaceutical compns. of insulin drug-**oligomer conjugates**)

IT 3639-35-8P, Decanoic acid, 10-hydroxy-, ethyl ester 4437-01-8P,  
 2,5,8,11,14,17,20-Heptaoxadocosan-22-ol 5299-60-5P, Ethyl  
 6-hydroxyhexanoate 10108-28-8P 24342-68-5P, Hexaethylene glycol  
 monobenzyl ether 27425-92-9P, Decaethylene glycol monomethyl ether  
 29823-21-0P, Ethyl 8-bromoocanoate 60037-74-3P 74654-05-0P  
 86259-87-2P 105292-71-5P 113395-48-5P 124668-93-5P 259228-98-3P  
 477775-57-8P 477775-58-9P 477775-59-0P 477775-60-3P 477775-65-8P  
 477775-66-9P 477775-68-1P 477775-69-2P 477775-70-5P 477775-73-8P  
 477775-74-9P 477775-75-0P 477775-76-1P 477775-77-2P 477781-68-3P  
 477781-69-4P 502487-20-9P 502487-21-0P 502487-22-1P 502487-23-2P  
 502487-24-3P 502487-25-4P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (pharmaceutical compns. of insulin drug-**oligomer conjugates**)

IT 9004-10-8DP, Insulin, **conjugates** with fatty acid-PEG derivs.  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (pharmaceutical compns. of insulin drug-**oligomer conjugates**)

IT 502495-05-8 502495-19-4 502495-22-9 502495-24-1 502495-25-2  
 502495-35-4 502495-36-5 502495-38-7 502495-39-8 502495-40-1  
 502495-41-2 502495-42-3 502495-43-4 502495-44-5 502495-47-8  
 502495-48-9 502495-51-4 502495-52-5 502495-53-6  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (pharmaceutical compns. of insulin drug-**oligomer conjugates**)

L107 ANSWER 10 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:184235 HCAPLUS  
 ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 2003  
 TI Effects of **amphiphilic oligomers** on oral insulin  
**conjugates**. Part 3: Solubility and protease stability  
 AU James, Kenneth D.; Willie, Kirsten; Malkar, Navdeep B.; Severynse-Stevens,  
 Diana; Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.  
 CS Innovation and Drug Discovery, Nobex Corporation, Durham, NC,  
 27713, USA  
 SO Abstracts of Papers, 225th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, LA, United  
 States, March 23-27, 2003 (2003), MEDI-269 Publisher: American Chemical  
 Society, Washington, D. C.  
 CODEN: 69DSA4  
 DT Conference; Meeting Abstract  
 LA English  
 AB The **conjugation** of polymers (such as polyethylene glycol; PEG) to **peptide** therapeutics has been known to increase the aqueous solubility and the circulation time of the parent **peptide**. Although the

resultant **peptide conjugate** may have an improved pharmacodynamic profile, the large **oligomers** that are commonly used preclude oral delivery of the therapeutic. Nobex Corporation has proprietary **amphiphilic oligomers** (polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers) that have been applied to several **peptide** therapeutics to enhance their PK/PD profile and enable oral delivery. We now present a study of the SAR and physicochem. properties of a series of insulin **conjugates** in which the **oligomers** vary in size, sterics, and **amphiphilic** balance. In Part 3 of this study, we assess the effects of various **oligomers** on solubility at varying pH and salt concns. We also evaluate stability of the resultant **conjugates** to the digestive enzymes **trypsin**, **chymotrypsin**, and pepsin.

- L107 ANSWER 11 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:184234 HCAPLUS  
 ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 2003  
 TI Effects of **amphiphilic oligomers** on oral insulin **conjugates**. Part 2: Conformational changes of **conjugates**  
 AU Malkar, Navdeep; Juska, Darius; Fields, Gregg B.; **Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.**; James, Kenneth D.  
 CS **Nobex Corporation, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA**  
 SO Abstracts of Papers, 225th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, LA, United States, March 23-27, 2003 (2003), MEDI-268 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.  
 CODEN: 69DSA4  
 DT Conference; Meeting Abstract  
 LA English  
 AB Amphipathic  $\alpha$ -helices are ubiquitous structural features observed in biol. active peptides. They play important roles in the folding, protein-protein recognition, and protein-membrane interaction of peptides. The **conjugation** of **amphiphilic oligomers** (polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers) to peptide therapeutics has been known to alter the biol. activity of the parent **peptide**. This may be due to alterations in the protein folding or to conformational changes in the peptide. In Part 2 of our study, we report results from CD Spectroscopy (CD) and Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) of different insulin **conjugates**. We evaluated the effect of our **amphiphilic oligomers**, which vary in their size, sterics, and **amphiphilic** balance on the conformational changes of oral insulin **conjugates** in solution by CD. The deconvolution analyses of the **conjugates** were also performed. The thermal denaturation ( $T_m$ ) of these insulin **conjugates** was determined by CD and DSC.
- L107 ANSWER 12 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:184233 HCAPLUS  
 ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 2003  
 TI Effects of **amphiphilic oligomers** on oral insulin **conjugates**  
 AU Miller, Mark A.; Malkar, Navdeep B.; Odenbaugh, Amy L.; Surguladze, David; Danek Burgess, Krisstina S.; Bednarcik, Mark J.; Dugdell, Robert E.; Yarbrough, Kevin G.; Willie, Kirsten; **Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.**; James, Kenneth D.  
 CS **Nobex Corporation, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA**  
 SO Abstracts of Papers, 225th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, LA, United States, March 23-27, 2003 (2003), MEDI-267 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.  
 CODEN: 69DSA4  
 DT Conference; Meeting Abstract  
 LA English  
 AB In an effort to understand the effects of **conjugating**

**amphiphilic oligomers** to insulin, a broad range of **oligomers**, varying in their **amphiphilicity**, length, and structure, were synthesized and **conjugated** to insulin. The physicochem. properties of the insulin **conjugates**, including in vitro and in vivo activity, were examined. Part 1 of our study describes the synthesis of the **oligomers** and the activity results of the insulin **conjugates**. The in vitro assays measure agonist activity at the insulin receptor and the in vivo efficacy was assayed by oral dosing in mice. Our goal with this research is to establish a guide to generally predict the effects of **amphiphilic oligomers** not only on insulin, but on other proteins and peptides, thus facilitating the oral delivery of **protein** and **peptide conjugates**.

L107 ANSWER 13 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:946135 HCPLUS  
 DN 138:16637  
 ED Entered STN: 13 Dec 2002  
 TI Preparation of growth hormone drug-polyalkylene glycol **oligomer conjugates**  
 IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.; Price, Christopher H.; Ansari, Aslam M.; Odenbaugh, Amy L.  
 PA Nobex Corporation, USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 145 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM A61K038-27  
 ICS C07K001-113; C07K014-61  
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 2, 3, 37

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002098452	A1	20021212	WO 2002-US17504	20020604
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 2003027995	A1	20030206	US 2001-873757	20010604
	EP 1404361	A1	20040407	EP 2002-737344	20020604
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
PRAI	US 2001-873757	A	20010604		
	WO 2002-US17504	W	20020604		
OS	MARPAT	138:16637			
AB	A mixture of <b>conjugates</b> in which each <b>conjugate</b> in the mixture comprises a growth hormone drug coupled to an <b>oligomer</b> that includes a polyalkylene glycol moiety is disclosed. Thus, non-polydispersed hexaethylene glycol was treated with phosgene solution, followed by treatment with N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) to give the NHS ester. Human growth hormone (Saizen) was dissolved in DMSO and allowed to react with the NHS ester to give the <b>conjugate</b> .				
ST	polyalkylene glycol <b>oligomer</b> growth hormone <b>conjugate</b> prepns				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies				
	RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological				

study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugates, with growth hormone; preparation of growth hormone  
 drug-polyalkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (in alkylene glycol derivs. preparation; preparation of growth hormone  
 drug-polyalkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 Molecular weight distribution  
 (preparation of growth hormone drug-polyalkylene glycol oligomer  
 conjugates)

IT 477775-58-9P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (hydrogenolysis of; preparation of growth hormone drug-polyalkylene glycol  
 oligomer conjugates)

IT 57-10-3, Hexadecanoic acid, reactions 75-44-5, Phosgene 112-27-6  
 112-35-6 112-60-7, Tetraethylene glycol 112-76-5, Octadecanoyl  
 chloride 1679-53-4, 10-Hydroxydecanoic acid 2615-15-8 3639-35-8  
 5299-60-5, Ethyl 6-hydroxyhexanoate 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxysuccinimide  
 17696-11-6 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 74124-79-1 86259-87-2  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (in alkylene glycol derivs. preparation; preparation of growth hormone  
 drug-polyalkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)

IT 4437-01-8P, 2,5,8,11,14,17,20-Heptaoxadocosan-22-ol 9004-99-3P  
 29823-21-0P 51023-28-0P 62304-85-2P 70802-40-3P 74654-05-0P  
 87117-61-1P 105292-71-5P 124668-93-5P 477775-57-8P 477775-59-0P  
 477775-60-3P 477775-61-4P 477775-62-5P 477775-64-7P 477775-65-8P  
 477775-67-0P 477775-68-1P 477775-69-2P 477775-71-6P 477775-73-8P  
 477775-74-9P 477775-75-0P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (in alkylene glycol derivs. preparation; preparation of growth hormone  
 drug-polyalkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)

IT 9004-74-4P, Monomethoxy polyethylene glycol  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (mesylation ao esterification reactions of; preparation of growth hormone  
 drug-polyalkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)

IT 24342-68-5P 135649-01-3P 259228-98-3P 477775-63-6P 477775-66-9P  
 477775-70-5P 477775-72-7P 477775-76-1P 477775-77-2P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of growth hormone drug-polyalkylene glycol oligomer  
 conjugates)

IT 9002-72-6DP, Growth hormone, conjugates with  
 polyalkylene glycols 12629-01-5DP, Saizen, conjugates with  
 polyalkylene glycols 135649-01-3DP, conjugates with growth  
 hormone 259228-98-3DP, conjugates with growth hormone  
 477775-63-6DP, conjugates with growth hormone 477775-66-9DP,  
 conjugates with growth hormone 477775-70-5DP, conjugates  
 with growth hormone 477775-72-7DP, conjugates with growth  
 hormone 477775-76-1DP, conjugates with growth hormone  
 477775-77-2DP, conjugates with growth hormone  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
 study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation of growth hormone drug-polyalkylene glycol oligomer  
 conjugates)

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

- (1) Clark; US 5597797 A 1997 HCAPLUS
- (2) Cunningham; US 6057292 A 2000 HCAPLUS
- (3) Davis; US 4179337 A 1979 HCAPLUS

- (4) Delgado; US 5349052 A 1994 HCPLUS  
 (5) Ekwuribe; US 5359030 A 1994 HCPLUS  
 (6) Receptagen Corporation; WO 9714740 A1 1997 HCPLUS

L107 ANSWER 14 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:946134 HCPLUS  
 DN 138:16636  
 ED Entered STN: 13 Dec 2002  
 TI Preparation of calcitonin drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates  
 IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.; Price, Christopher H.; Ansari, Aslam M.; Odenbaugh, Amy L.  
 PA Nobex Corporation, USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 126 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM A61K038-23  
 ICS C07K014-585  
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 1, 2, 37  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002098451	A1	20021212	WO 2002-US17575	20020604
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 2003060606	A1	20030327	US 2001-873777	20010604
	US 6713452	B2	20040330		
	EP 1404360	A1	20040407	EP 2002-732030	20020604
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
PRAI	US 2001-873777	A	20010604		
	WO 2002-US17575	W	20020604		
OS	MARPAT	138:16636			
AB	A mixture of conjugates in which each conjugate in the mixture comprises a calcitonin drug coupled to an oligomer that includes a polyalkylene glycol moiety is disclosed. The mixture may lower serum calcium levels in a subject by 10, 15 or ≥20%. Moreover, the mixture may be more effective at surviving an in vitro model of intestinal digestion than non-conjugated calcitonin. Furthermore, the mixture may exhibit a higher bioavailability than the non-conjugated calcitonin. Thus, non-polydispersed hexaethylene glycol was treated with phosgene solution, followed by treatment with N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) to give the NHS ester. Salmon calcitonin was allowed to react with the NHS ester to give the conjugate.				
ST	calcitonin alkylene glycol oligomer conjugate prepn; bone calcitonin alkylene glycol oligomer conjugate prepn				
IT	Bone, disease (Paget's; preparation of calcitonin drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological				

- study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugates, calcitonin; preparation of  
 calcitonin drug-alkylene glycol oligomer  
 conjugates)
- IT Polyoxalkylenes, reactions  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (in alkylene glycol oligomers preparation; preparation of  
 calcitonin drug-alkylene glycol oligomer  
 conjugates)
- IT Bone, disease  
 Drug delivery systems  
 Molecular weight distribution  
 Osteoporosis  
 (preparation of calcitonin drug-alkylene glycol oligomer  
 conjugates)
- IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies  
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (hypercalcemia; preparation of calcitonin drug-alkylene glycol  
 oligomer conjugates)
- IT 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, reactions 75-44-5, Phosgene 111-77-3  
 112-27-6, Triethylene glycol 112-35-6 112-60-7, Tetraethylene glycol  
 112-76-5, Octadecanoyl chloride 2615-15-8 5299-60-5, Ethyl  
 6-hydroxyhexanoate 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxysuccinimide 17696-11-6  
 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 74124-79-1  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (in alkylene glycol oligomers preparation; preparation of  
 calcitonin drug-alkylene glycol oligomer  
 conjugates)
- IT 1679-53-4P, 10-Hydroxydecanoic acid 3639-35-8P 4437-01-8P,  
 2,5,8,11,14,17,20-Heptaoxadocosan-22-ol 9004-74-4P, Monomethoxy  
 polyethylene glycol 9004-99-3P 24342-68-5P 29823-21-0P 51023-28-0P  
 62304-85-2P 70802-40-3P 74654-05-0P 86259-87-2P 105292-71-5P  
 124668-93-5P 175172-61-9P 477775-58-9P 477775-59-0P 477775-60-3P  
 477775-61-4P 477775-62-5P 477775-65-8P 477775-67-0P 477775-68-1P  
 477775-69-2P 477775-71-6P 477775-73-8P 477775-74-9P 477775-75-0P  
 477775-77-2P 477781-68-3P 477781-69-4P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (in alkylene glycol oligomers preparation; preparation of  
 calcitonin drug-alkylene glycol oligomer  
 conjugates)
- IT 135649-01-3P 259228-98-3P 477775-63-6P 477775-66-9P 477775-70-5P  
 477775-72-7P 477775-76-1P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of calcitonin drug-alkylene glycol oligomer  
 conjugates)
- IT 9007-12-9DP, Calcitonin, conjugates with  
 alkylene glycols 47931-85-1DP, Salmon Calcitonin,  
 conjugates with alkylene glycols 135649-01-3DP,  
 conjugates with calcitonin 259228-98-3DP,  
 conjugates with calcitonin 477775-63-6DP,  
 conjugates with calcitonin 477775-66-9DP,  
 conjugates with calcitonin 477775-70-5DP,  
 conjugates with calcitonin 477775-72-7DP,  
 conjugates with calcitonin 477775-76-1DP,  
 conjugates with calcitonin 477775-77-2DP,  
 conjugates with calcitonin  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
 study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation of calcitonin drug-alkylene glycol oligomer  
 conjugates)

RE

- (1) Delgado; US 5349052 A 1994 HCPLUS
- (2) Ekwuribe, N; US 5359030 A 1994 HCPLUS
- (3) Medgenix Group S A; EP 0511903 A2 1992 HCPLUS
- (4) Receptagen Corporation; WO 9714740 A1 1997 HCPLUS

L107 ANSWER 15 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:946130 HCPLUS

DN 138:29120

ED Entered STN: 13 Dec 2002

TI Preparation of peptide drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates

IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.; Price, Christopher H.; Ansari, Aslam M.; Odenbaugh, Amy L.

PA Nobex Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 201 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K038-02

ICS A61K038-18; A61K038-19; A61K038-22; A61K038-23; A61K038-28;  
 A61K039-385; C07K001-113; C07K002-00; C07K014-475; C07K014-52;  
 C07K014-575; C07K014-585

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 2, 37

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002098446	A1	20021212	WO 2002-US17567	20020604
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 2003228275	A1	20031211	US 2001-873797	20010604
	BR 2001006401	A	20030211	BR 2001-6401	20011011
	JP 2003104913	A2	20030409	JP 2001-317307	20011015
	EP 1404355	A1	20040407	EP 2002-737357	20020604
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
PRAI	US 2001-873797	A	20010604		
	WO 2002-US17567	W	20020604		
OS	MARPAT	138:29120			
AB	A non-polydispersed mixture of conjugates in which each conjugate in the mixture comprises a peptide drug coupled to an oligomer that includes a polyalkylene glycol moiety is disclosed. The mixture may exhibit higher in vivo activity than a polydispersed mixture of similar conjugates. The mixture may be more effective at surviving an in vitro model of intestinal digestion than polydispersed mixts. of similar conjugates. The mixture may result in less inter-subject variability than polydispersed mixts. of similar conjugates. Thus, non-polydispersed hexaethylene glycol was treated with phosgene solution, followed by treatment with N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) to give the NHS ester. Human growth hormone (Saizen) was allowed to react with the NHS ester to give the conjugate.				
ST	peptide drug alkylene glycol oligomer conjugate prep				

- IT **Proteins**  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (CART, conjugates with alkylene glycols; preparation of peptide drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)
- IT **Proteins**  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (GTP-binding, conjugates with alkylene glycols; preparation of peptide drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)
- IT **Peptides, biological studies**  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (bag cell, conjugates with alkylene glycols; preparation of peptide drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)
- IT **Enkephalins**  
 Fibronectins  
 Interleukins  
 Neurotrophic factors  
**Opioids**  
 Osteocalcins  
 Tachykinins  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugates with alkylene glycols; preparation of peptide drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)
- IT **Peptides, biological studies**  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugates, virus-related, with alkylene glycols; preparation of peptide drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)
- IT **Hormones, animal, biological studies**  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugates, with alkylene glycol derivs.; preparation of peptide drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)
- IT **Growth factors, animal**  
**Peptides, biological studies**  
 Toxins  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugates, with alkylene glycols; preparation of peptide drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)
- IT **Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies**  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugates, with peptide drugs; preparation of peptide drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)
- IT **Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions**  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (in alkylene glycol derivs. preparation; preparation of peptide drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)
- IT **Drug delivery systems**  
 Human  
 Molecular weight distribution  
 (preparation of peptide drug-alkylene glycol oligomer conjugates)

- IT Endothelin receptors  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (type ETA, antagonists, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols;  
 preparation of **peptide** drug-alkylene glycol **oligomer**  
**conjugates**)
- IT Endothelin receptors  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (type ETB, antagonists, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols;  
 preparation of **peptide** drug-alkylene glycol **oligomer**  
**conjugates**)
- IT Amyloid  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 ( $\beta$ -, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols; preparation of  
**peptide** drug-alkylene glycol **oligomer**  
**conjugates**)
- IT 50-56-6DP, Oxytocin, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 1393-25-5DP, Secretin, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 9002-64-6DP, PTH, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 39362-14-6DP, Prolactin-releasing peptide, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 82785-45-3DP, Neuropeptide Y, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 103370-86-1DP, Parathyroid hormone-related peptide, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 106388-42-5DP, Peptide YY, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 117148-67-1DP, Pancreastatin, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 137061-48-4DP, PACAP, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 245359-74-4DP, Orexin, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (**conjugates** with alkylene glycols; preparation of **peptide** drug-alkylene glycol **oligomer conjugates**)
- IT 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, reactions 75-44-5, Phosgene 111-77-3  
 112-27-6, Triethylene glycol 112-35-6 112-76-5, Octadecanoyl chloride 1679-53-4, 10-Hydroxydecanoic acid 2615-15-8 5299-60-5, Ethyl 6-hydroxyhexanoate 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxysuccinimide 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 74124-79-1  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (in alkylene glycol derivs. preparation; preparation of **peptide** drug-alkylene glycol **oligomer conjugates**)
- IT 112-60-7P, Tetraethylene glycol 3639-35-8P 4437-01-8P,  
 2,5,8,11,14,17,20-Heptaoxadocosan-22-ol 9004-74-4P 9004-99-3P  
 17696-11-6P 24342-68-5P 29823-21-0P 62304-85-2P 70802-40-3P  
 74654-05-0P 86259-87-2P 105292-71-5P 124668-93-5P 142556-85-2P  
 175172-61-9P 477775-58-9P 477775-59-0P 477775-60-3P 477775-61-4P  
 477775-62-5P 477775-65-8P 477775-67-0P 477775-68-1P 477775-69-2P  
 477775-71-6P 477775-73-8P 477775-74-9P 477775-75-0P 477781-68-3P  
 477781-69-4P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (in alkylene glycol derivs. preparation; preparation of **peptide** drug-alkylene glycol **oligomer conjugates**)
- IT 259228-98-3P 477775-63-6P 477775-66-9P 477775-70-5P 477775-72-7P  
 477775-76-1P 477775-77-2P 477788-13-9P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of **peptide** drug-alkylene glycol **oligomer conjugates**)
- IT 58-82-2DP, Bradykinin, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 1407-47-2DP, Angiotensin, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 8049-62-5DP, Zinc insulin, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 9002-60-2DP, ACTH, **conjugates** with alkylene glycols 9002-76-0DP, Gastrin, **conjugates** with

alkylene glycols 9002-79-3DP, Melanocyte stimulating hormone,  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 9004-10-8DP, Insulin,**  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 9007-92-5DP,**  
**Glucagon, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**9011-97-6DP, Cholecystokinin, conjugates with**  
**alkylene glycols 9015-71-8DP, Corticotropin releasing factor,**  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 9015-94-5DP, Renin,**  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 9034-40-6DP, LHRH,**  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 11000-17-2DP,**  
**Vasopressin, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**11061-68-0DP, Human insulin, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**12629-01-5DP, Human growth hormone, conjugates with alkylene**  
**glycols 24305-27-9DP, Thyrotropin-releasing hormone, conjugates**  
**with alkylene glycols 31362-50-2DP, Bombesin, conjugates with**  
**alkylene glycols 33507-63-0DP, Substance P, conjugates with**  
**alkylene glycols 37221-79-7DP, Vasoactiveintestinal peptide,**  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 47931-85-1DP, Salmon**  
**calcitonin, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**51110-01-1DP, Somatostatin, conjugates with**  
**alkylene glycols 52906-92-0DP, Motilin,**  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 57285-09-3DP, Inhibin,**  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 58391-28-9DP, Leucokinin,**  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 59112-80-0DP, C-Peptide**  
~~, conjugates with alkylene glycols 60118-07-2DP,~~  
**Endorphin, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**72093-21-1DP, Mastoparan, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**74135-04-9DP, Morphiceptin, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**74913-18-1DP, Dynorphin, conjugates with**  
**alkylene glycols 77614-16-5DP, Dermorphin, conjugates with**  
**alkylene glycols 83652-28-2DP, Calcitonin gene related**  
**peptide, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**83856-13-7DP, Mast cell degranulating peptide,**  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 85568-32-7DP, Casomorphin,**  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 85637-73-6DP, Atrial**  
**natriuretic peptide, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**106602-62-4DP, Amylin, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**107666-54-6DP, GnRH associated peptide, conjugates**  
**with alkylene glycols 110119-33-0DP, Allatostatin, conjugates**  
**with alkylene glycols 114471-18-0DP, Brain natriuretic peptide**  
~~, conjugates with alkylene glycols 116243-73-3DP, Endothelin,~~  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 119418-04-1DP, Galanin,**  
**conjugates with alkylene glycols 127830-04-0DP, C-Type**  
**natriuretic peptide, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**144940-98-7DP, Guanylin, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**154835-90-2DP, Adrenomedullin, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**169494-85-3DP, Leptin, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**193829-96-8DP, Cortistatin, conjugates with alkylene glycols**  
**259228-98-3DP, peptide drug conjugates**  
**477775-63-6DP, peptide drug conjugates**  
**477775-66-9DP, peptide drug conjugates**  
**477775-70-5DP, peptide drug conjugates**  
**477775-72-7DP, peptide drug conjugates**  
**477775-76-1DP, peptide drug conjugates**  
**477775-77-2DP, peptide drug conjugates**  
**477788-13-9DP, peptide drug conjugates**

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of **peptide** drug-alkylene glycol **oligomer**  
**conjugates**)

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

- (1) Davis; US 4179337 A 1979 HCPLUS
- (2) Delgado; US 5349052 A 1994 HCPLUS

- (3) Ekwuribe, N; US 5359030 A 1994 HCPLUS  
 (4) Gilbert; US 6042822 A 2000 HCPLUS  
 (5) Receptagen Corporation; WO 9714740 A1 1997 HCPLUS  
 (6) Vreeland; Analytical Chemistry 2001, V73(8), P1795 HCPLUS

L107 ANSWER 16 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:657913 HCPLUS  
 DN 137:196046  
 ED Entered STN: 30 Aug 2002  
 TI Methods of treating diabetes mellitus with orally administered insulin oligomers  
 IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.; Price, Christopher H.; Still, James Gordon; Filbey, Jennifer Ann  
 PA Nobex Corporation, USA; Radhakrishnan, Balasingam; Ansari, Aslam M.; Odenbaugh, Amy L.  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 114 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM A61K  
 CC 2-6 (Mammalian Hormones)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 63  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002065985	A2	20020829	WO 2002-US4440	20020214
	WO 2002065985	A3	20040219		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 2003050228	A1	20030313	US 2002-75097	20020213
	EP 1409006	A2	20040421	EP 2002-709541	20020214
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
PRAI	US 2001-269198P	P	20010215		
	US 2002-347713P	P	20020111		
	WO 2002-US4440	W	20020214		
AB	Methods of treating diabetes mellitus using an effective amount of an oral insulin derivative are claimed. The structure of the insulin derivative is: insulin polypeptide-B-Lj-Gk-R-G'm-R'-G"n-T wherein: B is a bonding moiety; L is a linker moiety; G, G' and G" are individually selected spacer moieties; R is a lipophilic moiety and R' is a polyalkylene glycol moiety, or R' is the lipophilic moiety and R is the polyalkylene glycol moiety; T is a terminating moiety; and j, k, m and n are individually 0 or 1. The structure of the insulin derivative is: insulin polypeptide-X(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>m</sub> Y(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> R, insulin polypeptide-X(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>m</sub> (OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> R, or insulin polypeptide-NH-CO-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>m</sub> (OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> R, wherein: X and Y are ester moieties, thioester moieties, ether moieties, carbamate moieties, thiocarbamate moieties, carbonate moieties, thiocarbonate moieties, amide moieties, urea moieties or covalent bonds; m is between 1 and 24; n is between 1 and 50; and R is an alkyl moiety, a sugar moiety, cholesterol, adamantane, an alc. moiety, or a fatty acid moiety. A specifically claimed derivative is insulin polypeptide-NH-CO-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> (OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>7</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub> . Formulations for capsules are exemplified.				
ST	diabetes mellitus treatment oral insulin oligomer				

**conjugate**

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (capsules; methods of treating diabetes mellitus with orally administered insulin **oligomers**)

IT Diabetes mellitus  
 (insulin-dependent; methods of treating diabetes mellitus with orally administered insulin **oligomers**)

IT Antidiabetic agents  
 Diabetes mellitus  
 Human  
 (methods of treating diabetes mellitus with orally administered insulin **oligomers**)

IT 9004-10-8D, Insulin, **oligomeric conjugates**  
 452310-88-2D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452310-92-8D,  
**oligomeric conjugates** 452311-02-3D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-09-0D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-17-0D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-24-9D,  
**oligomeric conjugates** 452311-25-0D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-26-1D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-27-2D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-28-3D,  
**oligomeric conjugates** 452311-29-4D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-30-7D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-31-8D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-32-9D,  
**oligomeric conjugates** 452311-33-0D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-34-1D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-35-2D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-36-3D,  
**oligomeric conjugates** 452311-37-4D, **oligomeric conjugates** 452311-38-5  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (methods of treating diabetes mellitus with orally administered insulin **oligomers**)

L107 ANSWER 17 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2001:434907 HCAPLUS

DN 135:51054

ED Entered STN: 15 Jun 2001

TI Amphiphilic polymers **conjugates** with peptides

IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.

PA Nobex Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K047-48

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 37

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001041812	A2	20010614	WO 2000-US33592	20001211
	WO 2001041812	A3	20020321		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US	6638906	B1	20031028	US 1999-459443	19991213
BR	2000016339	A	20020827	BR 2000-16339	20001211

EP 1237580	A2	20020911	EP 2000-984215	20001211
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003516366	T2	20030513	JP 2001-543156	20001211
NO 2002002793	A	20020813	NO 2002-2793	20020612
US 2004092449	A1	20040513	US 2003-633966	20030804

PRAI US 1999-459443 A 19991213  
WO 2000-US33592 W 20001211

AB Proteins and/or peptides, such as luminal **cholecystokinin** releasing factor (LCRF), are **conjugated with amphiphilic oligomers** and polymers. Such **conjugates** may modulate the pharmacokinetic profile of the proteins and/or peptides, thereby improving their clin. utility. Such **conjugates** may also stabilize and deliver the proteins and/or peptides, such as LCRF, to receptors in the gut without absorption into the bloodstream. **Oligomeric carboxylic alkanols** are activated with bromine and esterified. **Oligomeric PEG** is then coupled the activated alkane **oligomers**. Coupling of the PEG/alkane carboxylic acid to the free amino group of the **peptide**, is achieved with N-hydroxysuccinamide in aqueous solution at a pH where the amino group is nucleophilic. Purified **oligomers** are activated and then coupled to LCRF in variable reaction conditions that permit the attachment of **oligomers** at certain sites (N-terminus, C-terminus or K19). The compds. are purified by HPLC.

ST **amphiphilic polymer conjugate peptide;**  
**cholecystokinin** releasing factor **conjugate**  
pharmacokinetics

IT Peptides, biological studies

Proteins, general, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(**amphiphilic polymers conjugates** with peptides)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(**conjugates** with glycolipids and **cholecystokinin** releasing factor; **amphiphilic polymers conjugates** with peptides)

IT Intestine

(mucosa; **amphiphilic polymers conjugates** with peptides)

IT 9004-74-4DP, Methoxy Polyethylene glycol, **conjugates** with **cholecystokinin** releasing factor 9005-64-5DP, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan monolaurate, **conjugates** with **cholecystokinin** releasing factor 9005-65-6DP, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan monooleate, **conjugates** with **cholecystokinin** releasing factor 9005-66-7DP, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan monopalmitate, **conjugates** with **cholecystokinin** releasing factor 9005-67-8DP, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan monostearate, **conjugates** with **cholecystokinin** releasing factor 9005-69-0DP, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan trilaurate, **conjugates** with **cholecystokinin** releasing factor 9005-70-3DP, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan trioleate, **conjugates** with **cholecystokinin** releasing factor 9005-71-4DP, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan tristearate, **conjugates** with **cholecystokinin** releasing factor 9063-33-6DP, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan dioleate, **conjugates** with **cholecystokinin** releasing factor 9075-14-3DP, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan distearate, **conjugates** with **cholecystokinin** releasing factor 25322-68-3DP, Polyethylene glycol, **conjugates** with glycolipids and **cholecystokinin** releasing factor 80341-79-3DP, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan dilaurate, **conjugates** with **cholecystokinin** releasing factor

133758-44-8DP, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan dipalmitate,  
**conjugates with cholecystokinin releasing factor**  
 176708-20-6DP, **conjugates with oligomers and polymers**  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
 study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (**amphiphilic polymers conjugates with peptides**)

L107 ANSWER 18 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2001:131193 HCPLUS

DN 134:183490

ED Entered STN: 22 Feb 2001

TI **Hydrophilic and lipophilic balanced microemulsion**  
 formulations of free-form and/or **conjugation-stabilized**  
 therapeutic agents such as insulin

IN **Ekwuribe, Nnochiri Nkem; Ramaswamy, Muthukumar;**  
**Radhakrishnan, Balasingam; Allaudeen, Hameedsulthan S.**

PA **Protein Delivery, Inc., USA**

SO U.S., 32 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. 5,681,811.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K038-38

ICS C07K014-62

NCL 514003000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1, 2

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6191105	B1	20010220	US 1997-958383	19971027
	US 5359030	A	19941025	US 1993-59701	19930510
	US 5438040	A	19950801	US 1994-276890	19940719
	US 5681811	A	19971028	US 1995-509422	19950731
	US 2003229006	A1	20031211	US 2003-448524	20030530
	US 2003229010	A1	20031211	US 2003-448535	20030602
PRAI	US 1993-59701	A3	19930510		
	US 1994-276890	A2	19940719		
	US 1995-509422	A2	19950731		
	US 1997-958383	A3	19971027		
	US 2000-614203	A1	20000712		

AB A therapeutic formulation comprising a microemulsion of a therapeutic agent in free and/or **conjugate** coupled form, wherein the microemulsion comprises a water-in-oil (w/o) microemulsion including a **lipophilic** phase and a **hydrophilic** phase, and has a **hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** balance (HLB) value between 3 and 7 is described. The therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of insulin, calcitonin, ACTH, glucagon, somatostatin, somatotropin, somatomedin, parathyroid hormone, erythropoietin, hypothalamic releasing factors, prolactin, thyroid stimulating hormones, endorphins, enkephalins, vasopressin, non-naturally occurring opioids, superoxide dismutase, interferon, asparaginase, arginase, arginine deaminase, adenosine deaminase, RNase, trypsin, chymotrypsin, papain, Ara-A

(Arabinofuranosyladenine), acylguanosine, nordeoxyguanosine, azidothymidine, dideoxyadenosine, dideoxycytidine, dideoxyinosine, floxuridine, 6-mercaptopurine, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, or I-darubicin, erythromycin, vancomycin, oleandomycin, ampicillin, quinidine and heparin. In a particular aspect, the invention comprises an insulin composition suitable for parenteral as well as non-parenteral administration, preferably oral

or parenteral administration, comprising insulin covalently coupled with a polymer including (i) a linear polyalkylene glycol moiety and (ii) a **lipophilic** moiety, wherein the insulin, the linear polyalkylene glycol moiety and the **lipophilic** moiety are conformationally arranged in relation to one another such that the insulin in the composition has an enhanced *in vivo* resistance to enzymic degradation, relative to insulin alone. The microemulsion compns. of the invention are usefully employed in therapeutic as well as non-therapeutic, e.g., diagnostic, applications. For example, a microemulsion formulation was prepared containing Capmul MCM 53.0, Centrophase 31 5.7, propylene glycol 19.9, Tween 80 1.4, hexyl insulin in NaP buffer 15 mg/mL, and NaP buffer up to 100%, resp. Also, preparation of hexyl insulin **conjugates** with Me (ethylene glycol)7-O-hexanoic acid was carried out.

ST drug conjugate microemulsion stabilization; insulin conjugate microemulsion stabilization

IT Fatty acids, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(C8-10, esters with propylene glycol; **hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** balanced microemulsions of free and/or **conjugated** drugs such as insulin)

IT Diagnosis

(agents; **hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** balanced microemulsions of free and/or **conjugated** drugs such as insulin)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(**conjugates** with tetrahydropyran derivative and insulin;  
**hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** balanced microemulsions of free and/or **conjugated** drugs such as insulin)

IT Antidiabetic agents

**Hydrophile-lipophile** balance value  
(**hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** balanced microemulsions of free and/or **conjugated** drugs such as insulin)

IT Diglycerides

Enkephalins

Glycerides, biological studies

Hypothalamic hormones

Interferons

Lecithins

Monoglycerides

Opioids

Polymers, biological studies

Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(**hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** balanced microemulsions of free and/or **conjugated** drugs such as insulin)

IT Drug delivery systems

(microemulsions; **hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** balanced microemulsions of free and/or **conjugated** drugs such as insulin)

IT Surfactants

(nonionic; **hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** balanced microemulsions of free and/or **conjugated** drugs such as insulin)

IT Drug delivery systems

(oral; **hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** balanced microemulsions of free and/or **conjugated** drugs such as insulin)

IT Drug delivery systems

(parenterals; **hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** balanced microemulsions of free and/or **conjugated** drugs such as

- insulin)
- IT Alcohols, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (polyhydric; hydrophilic and lipophilic balanced  
 microemulsions of free and/or conjugated drugs such as  
 insulin)
- IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (vegetable; hydrophilic and lipophilic balanced  
 microemulsions of free and/or conjugated drugs such as  
 insulin)
- IT 24167-76-8, Sodium phosphide  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (buffer; hydrophilic and lipophilic balanced  
 microemulsions of free and/or conjugated drugs such as  
 insulin)
- IT 102-82-9, Tri-n-butylamine 3344-77-2, 12-Bromo-1-dodecanol 7075-11-8  
 7693-46-1, p-Nitrophenylchloroformate 9004-74-4 9005-66-7 9005-70-3  
 11070-73-8, Bovine insulin 25512-65-6, Dihydropyran 161489-28-7  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (hydrophilic and lipophilic balanced microemulsions  
 of free and/or conjugated drugs such as insulin)
- IT 7075-11-8DP, tri-Bu derivative 88517-92-4P 100601-63-6P 161756-38-3P  
 161756-39-4P 212969-35-2P 326892-08-4P 326892-09-5P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (hydrophilic and lipophilic balanced microemulsions  
 of free and/or conjugated drugs such as insulin)
- IT 9004-95-9DP, Polyoxyethylene cetyl ether, conjugates with tri-Bu  
 AraCMP 9004-99-3DP, Polyethylene glycol monostearate, conjugates  
 with insulin 9005-66-7DP, conjugates with insulin  
 9005-70-3DP, conjugates with polysorbate trioleate  
 11070-73-8DP, Bovine insulin, conjugates 25322-68-3DP,  
 Polyethylene glycol, conjugates with tetrahydropyran derivative and  
 insulin 88517-92-4DP, conjugates with insulin and polyethylene  
 glycol 212969-35-2DP, conjugates with hexyl insulin  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
 study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (hydrophilic and lipophilic balanced microemulsions  
 of free and/or conjugated drugs such as insulin)
- IT 50-44-2, 6-Mercaptopurine 50-91-9, Flouxuridine 56-54-2, Quinidine  
 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-55-6D, Propylene  
 glycol, esters 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 114-07-8,  
 Erythromycin 118-00-3D, Guanosine, acyl derivs., biological studies  
 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1984-06-1, Sodium octanoate 3922-90-5,  
 Oleandomycin 4097-22-7, Dideoxyadenosine 5536-17-4, Ara-A 7481-89-2,  
 Dideoxycytidine 9000-96-8, Arginase 9001-73-4  
 , Papain 9001-99-4, RNase 9002-07-7  
 , Trypsin 9002-60-2, ACTH, biological studies  
 9002-62-4, Prolactin, biological studies  
 9002-64-6, Parathyroid hormone  
 9002-71-5, Thyroid stimulating hormone  
 9002-72-6, Somatotropin 9004-07-3,  
 Chymotrypsin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies  
 9004-10-8D, Insulin, conjugates with hexanoic acid derivative,  
 biological studies 9004-10-8D, Insulin, hexyl polymer conjugate  
 , biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-65-6,  
 Tween 80 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9007-92-5,  
 Glucagon, biological studies 9015-68-3,  
 Asparaginase 9026-93-1, Adenosine deaminase 9027-98-9  
 9038-70-4, Somatomedin 9054-89-1,  
 Superoxide dismutase 11000-17-2,  
 Vasopressin 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin

- 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25322-68-3,  
 Polyethylene glycol 30516-87-1, Azidothymidine 51110-01-1,  
**Somatostatin** 58957-92-9, I-Darubicin 60118-07-2,  
**Endorphin** 69655-05-6, Dideoxyinosine 82410-32-0 87090-08-2,  
 Labrafil M 1944 120300-18-7, Caprol PGE 860 156259-68-6, Capmul MCM  
 195739-92-5, Centrophase 31  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (hydrophilic and lipophilic balanced microemulsions  
 of free and/or conjugated drugs such as insulin)
- IT 9001-92-7, Protease  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (inhibitors; hydrophilic and lipophilic balanced  
 microemulsions of free and/or conjugated drugs such as  
 insulin but nor protease inhibitor)
- IT 8049-47-6, Pancreatin 9001-75-6, Pepsin  
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)  
 (insulin and its conjugates stability in)
- RE.CNT 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
- RE
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L107 ANSWER 19 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:911065 HCAPLUS  
 DN 134:76386  
 ED Entered STN: 29 Dec 2000  
 TI **Amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates** with hydrolyzable lipophile components and methods for making and using the same  
 IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri; Ramaswamy, Muthukumar; Rajagopalan, Jayanthi  
 PA Protein Delivery, Inc., USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM A61K031-075  
 ICS A61K031-13; A61K031-16; A61K031-21; A61K031-325; A61K038-02; A61K038-28  
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 2

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000078302	A1	20001228	WO 2000-US16879	20000619
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 6309633	B1	20011030	US 1999-336548	19990619
	BR 2000011772	A	20020402	BR 2000-11772	20000619
	EP 1196157	A1	20020417	EP 2000-942956	20000619
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
	JP 2003502364	T2	20030121	JP 2001-504366	20000619
	ZA 2001010099	A	20030307	ZA 2001-10099	20011207
	NO 2001006143	A	20020218	NO 2001-6143	20011217
PRAI	US 1999-336548	A	19990619		
	WO 2000-US16879	W	20000619		

AB The present invention relates generally to hydrolyzable drug-oligomer conjugates, pharmaceutical compns. comprising such conjugates, and to methods for making and using such conjugates and pharmaceutical compns. For example, a conjugate of insulin, PEG, and oleic acid was prepared and can be orally administered.

ST peptide drug PEG conjugate hydrolyzable  
 IT Proteins, specific or class

- RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(Pituitary adenyl cyclase-activating; **amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates** with hydrolyzable **lipophile** components)
- IT Drug delivery systems  
**Lipophilicity**  
(**amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates** with hydrolyzable **lipophile** components)
- IT Antigens  
**Blood-coagulation factors**  
Bone morphogenetic proteins  
Chemokines  
Ciliary neurotrophic factor  
Cytokines  
**Enkephalins**  
Gonadotropins  
Growth factors, animal  
**Interferons**  
Interleukins  
Neurotrophic factors  
**Peptides**, biological studies  
Platelet-derived growth factors  
Tumor necrosis factors  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(**amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates** with hydrolyzable **lipophile** components)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(**amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates** with hydrolyzable **lipophile** components)
- IT Neurotrophic factors  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(brain-derived; **amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates** with hydrolyzable **lipophile** components)
- IT Drug delivery systems  
(emulsions; **amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates** with hydrolyzable **lipophile** components)
- IT Neurotrophic factors  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(glial-derived; **amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates** with hydrolyzable **lipophile** components)
- IT Proteins, specific or class  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(synthesis stimulating peptide; **amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates** with hydrolyzable **lipophile** components)
- IT Thymus hormones  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(thymostimulin; **amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates** with hydrolyzable **lipophile** components)
- IT Transforming growth factors  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
( $\alpha$ -; **amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates** with hydrolyzable **lipophile** components)
- IT Transforming growth factors  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (β-; **amphiphilic drug-oligomer**  
**conjugates with hydrolyzable lipophile components**)

IT 50-56-6, **Oxytocin**, biological studies 58-82-2,  
 Bradykinin 69-25-0, Eledoisin 1066-17-7, Colistin 1393-25-5,  
 Secretin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin b 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1405-97-6,  
 Gramicidin 1407-47-2, **Angiotensin** 1947-37-1,  
 Tetragastrin 5534-95-2, Pentagastrin 8049-47-6, Pancreatin  
 9001-01-8, Kallikrein 9001-25-6, **Blood-coagulation**  
**factor VII** 9001-27-8, Factor VIII 9001-28-9,  
 Factor IX 9002-07-7, **Trypsin** 9002-60-2,  
 Adrenocorticotrophin, biological studies 9002-61-3, Human chorionic  
 gonadotropin 9002-61-3D, Human chorionic gonadotropin, β-chain  
 9002-62-4, **Prolactin**, biological studies  
 9002-64-6, **Parathyroid hormone** 9002-67-9, LH  
 9002-69-1, Relaxin 9002-71-5, TSH 9002-76-0, Gastrin  
 9002-79-3, MSH 9007-12-9, **Calcitonin** 9007-92-5  
 , **Glucagon**, biological studies 9011-97-6,  
**Cholecystokinin** 9013-66-5, Glutathione peroxidase 9014-42-0,  
 Thrombopoietin 9015-68-3, **Asparaginase** 9015-71-8,  
 Corticotropin-releasing factor 9015-94-5, Renin, biological studies  
 9034-39-3, Somatotropin 9034-40-6, Luliberin 9038-70-4,  
 Somatomedin 9039-53-6, Urokinase 9054-89-1,  
 Superoxide dismutase 9061-61-4, Nerve growth factor  
 9063-57-4, Taftsin 9066-59-5, Lysozyme chloride 11000-17-2,  
**Vasopressin** 11062-77-4, Superoxide 11085-36-2, Human placental  
 lactogen 11096-26-7, **Erythropoietin** 11128-99-7,  
**Angiotensin II** 12038-82-3 16679-58-6, Desmopressin  
 17650-98-5, Caerulein 24305-27-9, TRH 25126-32-3,  
**Cholecystokinin-8** (swine) 33507-63-0, Substance P 37221-79-7,  
 Vasoactive intestinal peptide 37231-28-0, Melittin  
 39379-15-2, **Neurotensin** 51110-01-1D,  
 Somatostatin, derivs. 52906-92-0, **Motilin**  
 53678-77-6, **Muramyldipeptide** 59392-49-3, Gastric inhibitory  
 peptide 60118-07-2, **Endorphin** 60529-76-2,  
 Thymopoietin 61512-21-8, Thymosin 61912-98-9, Insulin-like growth  
 factor 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor 62683-29-8, CSF  
 63340-72-7, Thymic humoral factor 67763-96-6, Insulin-like growth factor  
 I 67763-97-7, Insulin-like growth factor II 70904-56-2, Kytorphin  
 74913-18-1, **Dynorphin** 78922-62-0, Serum thymic factor  
 80043-53-4, **Gastrin-releasing peptide**  
 81627-83-0, MCSF 82785-45-3, **Neuropeptide Y**  
 83652-28-2, **Calcitonin gene related peptide**  
 83869-56-1, GM-CSF 85637-73-6, Atrial natriuretic peptide  
 103370-86-1, PTH-related protein 105250-86-0, Ebiratide  
 106096-92-8, Acidic fibroblast growth factor 106096-93-9, Basic  
 fibroblast growth factor 106388-42-5, **Peptide YY**  
 116243-73-3, Endothelin 117148-67-1, Pancreastatin 119418-04-1,  
 Galanin 130939-66-1, NT-3 143011-72-7, GCSF 143375-33-1,  
 Neurotrophin 4  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates  
 with hydrolyzable lipophile components)

IT 112-27-6, Triethylene glycol 112-77-6, Oleoyl chloride 7693-46-1,  
 p-Nitrophenyl chloroformate 9004-10-8, Insulin, reactions 25322-68-3,  
 Peg  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates  
 with hydrolyzable lipophile components)

IT 9004-81-3P, Polyethylene glycolaurate 9004-96-0P, Polyethylene glycol  
 oleate 10233-14-4P, Triethylene glycol oleate  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT

(Reactant or reagent)

(amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates  
with hydrolyzable lipophile components)

IT 112-27-6DP, Triethylene glycol, derivs., conjugates with insulin  
7535-00-4DP, Galactosamine, conjugates with PEG insulin  
9004-10-8DP, Insulin, conjugates with PEG derivs., biological  
studies 9004-81-3DP, Polyethylene glycollaurate, conjugates  
with insulin 9004-96-0DP, Polyethylene glycol oleate, conjugates  
with insulin 10233-14-4DP, Triethylene glycol oleate, conjugates  
with insulin 28397-10-6DP, Octanoic acid, 2-[2-(2-  
hydroxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester, conjugates with insulin  
62304-85-2DP, Hexadecanoic acid, 2-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester,  
conjugates with insulin  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates  
with hydrolyzable lipophile components)

RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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- (2) Buckley; US 5545618 A 1996 HCPLUS
- (3) Ekwuribe; US 5359030 A 1994 HCPLUS
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HCPLUS
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L107 ANSWER 20 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2000:672439 HCPLUS

DN 134:212549

ED Entered STN: 26 Sep 2000

TI Stability and physical characteristics of orally active  
amphiphilic human insulin analog, methoxy (polyethylene glycol)  
hexanoyl human recombinant insulin (HIM2)

AU Krishnan, B. Radha; Rajagopalan, J. S.; Burnham, J.

CS Protein Delivery Inc., Durham, NC, 27713, USA

SO Proceedings of the International Symposium on Controlled Release of  
Bioactive Materials (2000), 27th, 1038-1039

CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178

PB Controlled Release Society, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

AB Orally active HIM2, an amphiphilic oligomer attached  
to B29-Lys of human insulin, showed significant thermal stability in aqueous  
buffer and in solid state over unmodified insulin. The change in pi value  
as the result of modification at B29-Lys suggests that the dissoln. and  
solubility profile of HIM2 would be different from that of insulin in the  
gastrointestinal tract. The chemical modification contributed to a  
concurrent increase in hydrodynamic radius of insulin but unaltered the  
self-association state (monomeric) of insulin at low protein concentration  
oral human insulin analog stability property; polyethylene glycol human  
insulin conjugate stability

ST Dissolution

Self-association

(stability and phys. characteristics of orally active  
amphiphilic human insulin analog, methoxy (polyethylene glycol)  
hexanoyl human recombinant insulin)

IT 11061-68-0D, Human insulin, **conjugates** with methoxy(polyethylene glycol) hexanoic acid 326892-09-5D, **conjugates** with human insulin  
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (stability and phys. characteristics of orally active **amphiphilic** human insulin analog, methoxy(polyethylene glycol) hexanoyl human recombinant insulin)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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- (3) Radha, K; Proceed Int'l Symp Control Rel bioact Mater 1998, V25, P124
- (4) Richard; Pharm Research 1998, V15(9), P1434
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L107 ANSWER 21 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2000:331784 HCAPLUS

ED Entered STN: 19 May 2000

TI Molecular drug delivery: Drug-polymer **conjugates** for delivery and targeting.

AU Price, Christopher H.; Ekwuribe, Nnochiri

CS Protein Delivery Inc, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA

SO Book of Abstracts, 219th ACS National Meeting, San Francisco, CA, March 26-30, 2000 (2000), MEDI-178 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.

CODEN: 69CLAC

DT Conference; Meeting Abstract

LA English

AB The progression of innovations in drug delivery, applied principally to small mol. drugs, has been one of decreasing scale, from millimeter-sized "tiny-time capsules" in the 1960's to micron-sized "nanoparticles" today. Mol.-level modifications to meet drug delivery objectives are the next logical step. PDI is pioneering one approach: the covalent bonding of proprietary **amphiphilic oligomers** to specific sites on drug mols. resulting in: 1. Greater stability to enzymes and lower tendency to self-aggregate; 2. Increased cell-surface interaction to improve trans- and intra-cellular absorption; 3. Modification of pharmacokinetics to improve therapeutic ratio; 4. Targeted delivery to selected tissues; and 5. Balanced water and fat solubility for optimal formulation **Amphiphilic oligomer conjugation** has enabled the oral delivery of protein-based drugs: oral insulin is in Phase II clin. studies and oral **calcitonin** enters Phase I in 2000. The delivery of a CNS-active **peptide** and a small mol. drug across the blood-brain barrier has been demonstrated. A promising new area is the addition of tissue-targeting moieties to the **oligomers**.

L107 ANSWER 22 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2000:133428 HCAPLUS

DN 132:185416

ED Entered STN: 25 Feb 2000

TI Blood-brain barrier therapeutics

IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.; Radhakrishnan, Balasingam;  
 Price, Christopher H.; Anderson, Wesley R., Jr.;  
 Ausari, Aslam M.

PA Protein Delivery, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

## Section cross-reference(s): 1, 34

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000009073	A2	20000224	WO 1999-US18248	19990812
	WO 2000009073	A3	20000629		
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 6703381	B1	20040309	US 1998-134803	19980814 <--
	CA 2340418	AA	20000224	CA 1999-2340418	19990812
	AU 9956726	A1	20000306	AU 1999-56726	19990812
	EP 1105142	A2	20010613	EP 1999-943676	19990812
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
	BR 9914280	A	20011113	BR 1999-14280	19990812
	JP 2002522463	T2	20020723	JP 2000-564577	19990812
	US 2004102381	A1	20040527	US 2003-716578	20031119 <--
	US 2004110735	A1	20040610	US 2003-716975	20031119
PRAI	US 1998-134803	A	19980814		
	WO 1999-US18248	W	19990812		
AB	The present invention relates to <b>amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates</b> capable of traversing the blood-brain barrier and to methods of making and using such conjugates. <b>Amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates</b> comprise a therapeutic compound conjugated to an oligomer, wherein the <b>oligomer</b> comprises a <b>lipophilic moiety</b> coupled to a <b>hydrophilic moiety</b> . The <b>conjugates</b> of the invention further comprise therapeutic agents such as proteins, peptides, nucleosides, nucleotides, antiviral agents, antineoplastic agents, antibiotics, etc., and prodrugs, precursors, derivs. and intermediates thereof, chemical coupled to <b>amphiphilic oligomers</b> . One example <b>conjugate</b> prepared was <b>Met-enkephalin</b> with a succinimidyl triethylene glycol monohexadecyl ester derivative				
ST	blood brain barrier <b>conjugate peptide oligomer</b>				
IT	<b>Enkephalins</b> RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (analogs; blood-brain barrier therapeutics comprising drug-oligomer conjugates)				
IT	Blood-brain barrier (blood-brain barrier therapeutics comprising drug-oligomer conjugates)				
IT	<b>Antibodies</b> <b>Blood-coagulation factors</b> <b>CD4 (antigen)</b> <b>Hemoglobins</b>				
	Hypothalamic hormones <b>Interferons</b> <b>Opioids</b> <b>Peptides, biological studies</b> <b>Proteins, general, biological studies</b>				
	RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (blood-brain barrier therapeutics comprising drug-oligomer conjugates)				
IT	9004-10-8DP, Insulin, <b>conjugates</b> with polyoxyalkylene derivative, biological studies 259229-23-7DP, <b>conjugates</b> with peptides RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN				

- (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);  
 PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (blood-brain barrier therapeutics comprising drug-oligomer  
 conjugates)
- IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, reactions 111-46-6, reactions  
 112-27-6, Triethylene glycol 112-82-3 623-65-4, Palmitic anhydride  
 4484-59-7, Triethylene glycol monohexadecyl ether 6066-82-6,  
 Hydroxysuccinimide 13887-98-4, 3,6,9-Trioxaundecanedioic acid  
 58569-55-4, Met-enkephalin 74124-79-1,  
 N,N'-Disuccinimidyl carbonate  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (blood-brain barrier therapeutics comprising drug-oligomer  
 conjugates)
- IT 5274-61-3P 31255-25-1P 62304-85-2P, Triethylene glycol  
 monohexadecanoate 259228-98-3P 259228-99-4P 259229-23-7P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (blood-brain barrier therapeutics comprising drug-oligomer  
 conjugates)
- IT 4484-59-7DP, conjugates with enkephalin 5274-61-3DP,  
 conjugates with enkephalin 62304-85-2DP,  
 conjugates with enkephalin 259229-00-0P  
 259229-01-1DP, conjugates with enkephalin  
 259229-02-2DP, conjugates with enkephalin  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
 study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (blood-brain barrier therapeutics comprising drug-oligomer  
 conjugates)
- IT 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 74-79-3,  
 Arginine, biological studies 1407-47-2, Angiotensin  
 9000-96-8, Arginase 9001-73-4, Papain  
 9001-78-9 9001-99-4, Ribonuclease  
 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9002-60-2,  
 Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, biological studies  
 9002-62-4, Prolactin, biological studies  
 9002-64-6, Parathyroid hormone  
 9002-71-5, Thyroid stimulating hormone  
 9002-72-6, Somatotropin 9004-07-3,  
 Chymotrypsin 9007-12-9, Calcitonin  
 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological studies  
 9011-97-6, Cholecystokinin 9015-68-3,  
 Asparaginase 9026-93-1, Adenosine  
 deaminase 9038-70-4, Somatomedin  
 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase  
 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 11096-26-7,  
 Erythropoietin 17650-98-5, Caerulein  
 39379-15-2, Neurotensin 51110-01-1,  
 Somatostatin 52906-92-0, Motilin  
 60118-07-2, Endorphin 74913-18-1,  
 Dynorphin 80043-53-4, Gastrin-  
 releasing peptide 82785-45-3,  
 Neuropeptide Y 85916-47-8, Katacalcin  
 (human) 139639-23-9, Tissue plasminogen  
 activator 259229-03-3 259229-04-4  
 259229-05-5 259229-06-6 259229-07-7  
 259229-08-8  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (blood-brain barrier therapeutics comprising drug-oligomer  
 conjugates)

ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 1999  
 TI Oral delivery of calcitonin by conjugation with  
     amphiphilic oligomers  
 AU Radha Krishnan, B.; Ramaswamy, M.; Rajagopalan, J. S.; Anderson, W.  
     R.; Allaudeen, H. S.; Myung, S.; Ekwuribe, N.  
 CS Protein Delivery Inc., Durham, NC, 27713, USA  
 SO Proceedings of the International Symposium on Controlled Release of  
     Bioactive Materials (1999), 26th, 149-150  
     CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178  
 PB Controlled Release Society, Inc.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 2  
 AB Calcitonin was modified with a dodecyl PEG derivative to introduce  
     amphiphilic properties and increased enzyme stability. The  
     properties increased the oral activity of calcitonin.  
     Modification at ≥1 of the Lys residues did not affect biol.  
     activity.  
 ST calcitonin amphiphilic oligomer  
     conjugate oral delivery  
 IT Amphiphiles  
     Drug bioavailability  
         (oral delivery of calcitonin by conjugation with  
             amphiphilic oligomers)  
 IT Drug delivery systems  
     (oral; oral delivery of calcitonin by conjugation  
         with amphiphilic oligomers)  
 IT 263759-19-9DP, reaction products with calcitonin  
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological  
         process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic  
         preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP  
         (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
         (oral delivery of calcitonin by conjugation with  
             amphiphilic oligomers)  
 IT 9007-12-9DP, Calcitonin, conjugates with PEG  
     derivative  
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological  
         study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);  
         BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
         (oral delivery of calcitonin by conjugation with  
             amphiphilic oligomers)  
 IT 9004-74-4  
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
         (oral delivery of calcitonin by conjugation with  
             amphiphilic oligomers)  
 RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 RE  
 (1) Deftos, L; The Calcitonins 1989, V3, P67  
 (2) Nesbitt, T; Amer Soc Bone and Mineral Res 1998  
 (3) Radha Krishnan, B; Proceed Int'l Symp Control Rel Bioact Mater 1998, V25,  
     P124

L107 ANSWER 24 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 1997:701459 HCPLUS  
 DN 128:26913  
 ED Entered STN: 07 Nov 1997  
 TI Conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compositions, delivery  
     and diagnostic formulations comprising same, and method of making and  
     using the same  
 IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri Nkem  
 PA Protein Delivery, Inc., USA  
 SO U.S., 23 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,438,040.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM A61K037-16

NCL 514008000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5681811	A	19971028	US 1995-509422	19950731
	US 5359030	A	19941025	US 1993-59701	19930510
	US 5438040	A	19950801	US 1994-276890	19940719
	CA 2227891	AA	19970213	CA 1996-2227891	19960729
	WO 9704796	A1	19970213	WO 1996-US12425	19960729
	W: AU, CA, CN, IL, JP, MX				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9666409	A1	19970226	AU 1996-66409	19960729
	AU 698944	B2	19981112		
	EP 841936	A1	19980520	EP 1996-926169	19960729
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	CN 1192690	A	19980909	CN 1996-196079	19960729
	JP 11511131	T2	19990928	JP 1996-507838	19960729
	US 6191105	B1	20010220	US 1997-958383	19971027
	US 2003229006	A1	20031211	US 2003-448524	20030530
	US 2003229010	A1	20031211	US 2003-448535	20030602
PRAI	US 1993-59701	A3	19930510		
	US 1994-276890	A2	19940719		
	US 1995-509422	A	19950731		
	WO 1996-US12425	W	19960729		
	US 1997-958383	A3	19971027		
	US 2000-614203	A1	20000712		
AB	A stabilized conjugated therapeutic agent complex comprising a therapeutic agent conjugatively coupled to a polymer including lipophilic and hydrophilic moieties, wherein the therapeutic agent may for example be selected from the group consisting of insulin, calcitonin, ACTH, glucagon, somatostatin, somatotropin, somatomedin, parathyroid hormone, erythropoietin, hypothalamic releasing factors, prolactin, thyroid stimulating hormones, endorphins, enkephalins, vasopressin, non-naturally occurring opioids, superoxide dismutase, interferon, asparaginase, arginase, arginase deaminase, adenosine deaminase, RNase, trypsin, chymotrypsin, papain, Ara-A (Arabinofuranosyladenine), Acylguanosine, Nordeoxyguanosine, Azidothymidine, Dideoxyadenosine, Dideoxycytidine, Dideoxyinosine Floxuridine, 6-Mercaptopurine, Doxorubicin, Daunorubicin, or Idarubicin, Erythromycin, Vancomycin, oleandomycin, Ampicillin; Quinidine and Heparin. In a particular aspect, the invention comprises an insulin composition suitable for parenteral as well as non-parenteral administration, preferably oral or parenteral administration, comprising insulin covalently coupled with a polymer including (i) a linear polyalkylene glycol moiety and (ii) a lipophilic moiety, wherein the insulin, the linear polyalkylene glycol moiety and the lipophilic moiety are conformationally arranged in relation to one another such that the insulin in the composition has an enhanced in vivo resistance to enzymic degradation, relative to insulin alone. One, two, or three polymer constituents may be covalently attached to the therapeutic agent mol., with one polymer constituent being preferred. The conjugates of the invention are usefully employed in therapeutic as well as non-therapeutic, e.g., diagnostic,				

applications, and the therapeutic agent and polymer may be covalently coupled to one another, or alternatively may be associatively coupled to one another, e.g., by hydrogen bonding or other associative bonding relationship.

ST drug polymer conjugate stabilized

IT Haptens

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugates, with antibodies; conjugation  
-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery and diagnostic  
formulations)

IT Antibodies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugates, with haptens; conjugation-stabilized  
therapeutic agent compns., delivery and diagnostic formulations)

IT Antitumor agents

Drug delivery systems  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Antiarrhythmics

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Antibodies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Anticoagulants

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Blood-coagulation factors

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Growth factors, animal

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Hormones, animal, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Interferons

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Nucleosides, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Nucleotides, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Opioids

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
and diagnostic formulations)

IT Peptides, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
 and diagnostic formulations)

IT Proteins, general, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
 and diagnostic formulations)

IT Epitopes  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (viral; conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns.,  
 delivery and diagnostic formulations)

IT 3344-77-2, 12-Bromo-1-dodecanol 7075-11-8 7693-46-1, p-Nitrophenyl  
 chloroformate 9005-66-7 25322-68-3 25512-65-6, Dihdropyran  
 26266-58-0  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
 and diagnostic formulations)

IT 9004-99-3P, Polyethylene glycol monostearate 88517-92-4P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
 and diagnostic formulations)

IT 9001-78-9DP, conjugates with polymers 9004-10-8DP,  
 Insulin, conjugates with polymers, biological studies  
 9004-95-9DP, Polyoxyethylene cetyl ether, reaction products with Ara-CMP  
 derivative 65139-86-8DP, conjugates with polymers 161756-38-3DP,  
 reaction products with insulin 161756-39-4DP, reaction products with  
 insulin  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
 study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
 and diagnostic formulations)

IT 50-44-2, 6-Mercaptopurine 50-91-9, Flouxuridine 56-54-2, Quinidine  
 69-53-4, Ampicillin 114-07-8, Erythromycin 118-00-3D, Guanosine, acyl  
 derivs., biological studies 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 3922-90-5,  
 Oleandomycin 4097-22-7, Dideoxyadenosine 5536-17-4, Ara-A 7481-89-2,  
 Dideoxycytidine 9000-96-8, Arginase 9001-73-4  
 , Papain 9001-99-4, Ribonuclease  
 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9002-62-4,  
 Prolactin, biological studies 9002-64-6,  
 Parathyroid hormone 9002-71-5, Thyroid  
 stimulating hormone 9002-72-6,  
 Somatotropin 9004-07-3, Chymotrypsin  
 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-12-9,  
 Calcitonin 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological  
 studies 9015-68-3, Asparaginase 9026-93-1,  
 Adenosine deaminase 9027-98-9 9038-70-4, Somatomedin  
 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase  
 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 11096-26-7,  
 Erythropoietin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 23214-92-8,  
 Doxorubicin 30516-87-1, Azidothymidine 51110-01-1,  
 Somatostatin 58957-92-9, Idarubicin 60118-07-2,  
 Endorphin 69655-05-6, Dideoxyinosine 82410-32-0  
 139639-23-9, Tissue plasminogen  
 activator  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
 and diagnostic formulations)

TI Conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compositions, delivery and diagnostic formulations

IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri Nkem

PA Protein Delivery, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.

CODEN: PIIXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K038-16

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9704796	A1	19970213	WO 1996-US12425	19960729
	W: AU, CA, CN, IL, JP, MX RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5681811	A	19971028	US 1995-509422	19950731
	AU 9666409	A1	19970226	AU 1996-66409	19960729
	AU 698944	B2	19981112		
	EP 841936	A1	19980520	EP 1996-926169	19960729
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	JP 11511131	T2	19990928	JP 1996-507838	19960729
	US 1995-509422	A	19950731		
	US 1993-59701	A3	19930510		
	US 1994-276890	A2	19940719		
	WO 1996-US12425	W	19960729		

AB A stabilized conjugated therapeutic agent complex comprising a therapeutic agent conjugatively coupled to a polymer including lipophilic and hydrophilic moieties. In a particular aspect, the invention comprises an insulin composition suitable for parenteral as well as non-parenteral administration, preferably oral or parenteral administration, comprising insulin covalently coupled with a polymer including: (i) a linear polyalkylene glycol moiety and (ii) a lipophilic moiety, wherein the insulin, the linear polyalkylene glycol moiety and the lipophilic moiety are conformationally arranged in relation to one another such that the insulin in the composition has enhanced in vivo resistance to enzymic degradation, relative to insulin alone. One, two, or three polymer constituents may be covalently attached to the therapeutic agent mol., with one polymer constituent being preferred. The conjugates of the invention are usefully employed in therapeutic as well as non-therapeutic, e.g., diagnostic, applications, and the therapeutic agent and polymer may be covalently coupled to one another, or alternatively may be associatively coupled to one another, e.g., by hydrogen bonding or other associative bonding relationship.

ST insulin conjugate drug delivery diagnostic; polymer insulin conjugate

IT Diagnosis

(agents; conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery and diagnostic formulations)

IT Antitumor agents

Drug delivery systems

(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery and diagnostic formulations)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery and diagnostic formulations)

IT Nucleosides, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery and diagnostic formulations)

IT **Peptides, biological studies**  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
 and diagnostic formulations)

IT 3344-77-2, 12-Bromo-1-dodecanol 7693-46-1, p-Nitrophenyl chloroformate  
 9004-99-3, Polyethylene glycol monostearate 9005-66-7 9005-70-3  
 25322-68-3 25512-65-6, Dihydropyran  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
 and diagnostic formulations)

IT 9004-10-8DP, Insulin, **conjugates** with polyol polymers,  
 preparation 88517-92-4P 161756-38-3P 161756-39-4P 188023-85-0P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
 and diagnostic formulations)

IT 161756-38-3DP, **conjugates** with insulin 161756-39-4DP,  
**conjugates** with insulin  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
 study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugation-stabilized therapeutic agent compns., delivery  
 and diagnostic formulations)

L107 ANSWER 26 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1995:227625 HCAPLUS

DN 122:196973

ED Entered STN: 06 Dec 1994

TI **Conjugation-stabilized polypeptide compositions,**  
 therapeutic delivery and diagnostic formulations comprising same, and  
 method of making and using the same

IN Ekwuribe, Nnochiri N.

PA Protein Delivery, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 22 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C07K007-40

ICS C07K007-36; C07K017-08; C08H001-00

NCL 530303000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 9, 34

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5359030	A	19941025	US 1993-59701	19930510
	CA 2162366	AA	19941124	CA 1994-2162366	19940510
	WO 9426778	A1	19941124	WO 1994-US5204	19940510
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9469466	A1	19941212	AU 1994-69466	19940510
	AU 694919	B2	19980806		
	EP 707596	A1	19960424	EP 1994-917946	19940510
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 08510255	T2	19961029	JP 1994-525657	19940510
	EP 1264837	A1	20021211	EP 2002-77075	19940510
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
	JP 2003160598	A2	20030603	JP 2002-260459	19940510
	JP 2003206236	A2	20030722	JP 2002-260460	19940510
	IL 109619	A1	20001206	IL 1994-109619	19940511
	US 5438040	A	19950801	US 1994-276890	19940719
	CN 1120457	A	19960417	CN 1994-117233	19941014
	CN 1080575	B	20020313		
	US 5681811	A	19971028	US 1995-509422	19950731

US 6191105	B1	20010220	US 1997-958383	19971027
US 2003229006	A1	20031211	US 2003-448524	20030530
US 2003229010	A1	20031211	US 2003-448535	20030602
PRAI US 1993-59701	A	19930510		
EP 1994-917946	A3	19940510		
JP 1994-525657	A3	19940510		
WO 1994-US5204	W	19940510		
US 1994-276890	A2	19940719		
US 1995-509422	A2	19950731		
US 1997-958383	A3	19971027		
US 2000-614203	A1	20000712		
AB	<p>A stabilized <b>conjugated peptide</b> complex comprising a <b>peptide conjugatively coupled to a polymer</b> including <b>lipophilic</b> and <b>hydrophilic</b> moieties, wherein the <b>peptide</b> may for example be selected from the group consisting of insulin, calcitonin, ACTH, glucagon, somatostatin, somatotropin, somatomedin, parathyroid hormone, erythropoietin, hypothalamic releasing factors, prolactin, thyroid stimulating hormones, endorphins, enkephalins, vasopressin, non-naturally occurring opioids, superoxide dismutase, interferon, asparaginase, arginase, arginine deaminase, adenosine deaminase, RNase, trypsin, chymotrypsin, and papain. In a particular aspect, the invention comprises an insulin composition suitable for parenteral as well as non-parenteral administration, preferably oral or parenteral administration, comprising insulin covalently coupled with a polymer including (i) a linear polyalkylene glycol moiety and (ii) a <b>lipophilic</b> moiety, wherein the insulin, the linear polyalkylene glycol moiety and the <b>lipophilic</b> moiety are conformationally arranged in relation to one another such that the insulin in the composition has an enhanced in vivo resistance to enzymic degradation, relative to insulin alone. One, two, or three polymer constituents may be covalently attached to the insulin mol., with one polymer constituent being preferred. The <b>conjugates</b> of the invention are usefully employed in therapeutic as well as non-therapeutic, e.g., diagnostic, applications, and the <b>peptide</b> and polymer may be covalently coupled to one another, or alternatively may be associatively coupled to one another, e.g., by hydrogen bonding or other associative bonding relationship.</p>			
ST	<b>peptide conjugate polymer diagnosis therapeutic</b>			
IT	<p><b>Diagnosis</b>  <b>Therapeutics</b>            (conjugation-stabilized <b>polypeptide</b> compns.,            therapeutic delivery and diagnostic formulations)</p>			
IT	<p><b>Enkephalins</b>            Interferons            Opioids</p> <p>RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)            (reaction products, with polymers; <b>conjugation-stabilized polypeptide</b> compns., therapeutic delivery and diagnostic formulations)</p>			
IT	<p><b>Peptides, biological studies</b></p> <p>RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)            (reaction products, with polymers; <b>conjugation-stabilized polypeptide</b> compns., therapeutic delivery and diagnostic formulations)</p>			
IT	<p>3344-77-2, 12-Bromo-1-dodecanol 7693-46-1, p-Nitrophenyl chloro formate            9004-99-3, Polyethylene glycol monostearate 9005-66-7 9005-70-3            25322-68-3, Peg</p> <p>RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)            (conjugation-stabilized <b>polypeptide</b> compns.,</p>			

therapeutic delivery and diagnostic formulations)

IT 88517-92-4DP, reaction products with polyethylene glycol and with peptides  
 88517-92-4P 159561-03-2P 161756-38-3P 161756-39-4P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (conjugation-stabilized polypeptide compns.,  
 therapeutic delivery and diagnostic formulations)

IT 9001-78-9DP, reaction products with polymers 9004-10-8DP,  
 Insulin, reaction products with polysorbate derivs. 25322-68-3DP, Peg,  
 derivs., reaction products with peptides 159561-03-2DP, reaction  
 products with peptides 161756-38-3DP, reaction products with peptides  
 161756-39-4DP, reaction products with peptides  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
 study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugation-stabilized polypeptide compns.,  
 therapeutic delivery and diagnostic formulations)

IT 9000-96-8D, Arginase, reaction products with polymers  
 9001-73-4D, Papain, reaction products with polymers  
 9001-99-4D, RNase, reaction products with polymers  
 9002-07-7D, Trypsin, reaction products with polymers  
 9002-60-2D, ACTH, reaction products with polymers  
 9002-62-4D, Prolactin, reaction products with polymers  
 9002-72-6D, Somatotropin, reaction products with  
 polymers 9004-07-3D, Chymotrypsin, reaction products  
 with polymers 9007-12-9D, Calcitonin, reaction  
 products with polymers 9007-92-5D, Glucagon, reaction  
 products with polymers 9015-68-3D, Asparaginase,  
 reaction products with polymers 9026-93-1D, Adenosine deaminase,  
 reaction products with polymers 9027-98-9D, reaction products with  
 polymers 9038-70-4D, Somatomedin, reaction products  
 with polymers 9054-89-1D, Superoxide dismutase  
 , reaction products with polymers 11000-17-2,  
 Vasopressin 11096-26-7D, Erythropoietin,  
 reaction products with polymers 51110-01-1D,  
 Somatostatin, reaction products with polymers  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (conjugation-stabilized polypeptide compns.,  
 therapeutic delivery and diagnostic formulations)

IT 60118-07-2, Endorphin  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (reaction products with polymers; conjugation-stabilized  
 polypeptide compns., therapeutic delivery and diagnostic  
 formulations)

IT 9002-64-6, Parathyroid hormone  
 9002-71-5, TSH  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (reaction products, with polymers; conjugation-stabilized  
 polypeptide compns., therapeutic delivery and diagnostic  
 formulations)

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 NEW FORMAT GERMAN PATENT APPLICATION AND PUBLICATION  
 NUMBERS. SEE ALSO:  
<http://www.stn-international.de/archive/stnews/news0104.pdf> <<<

=> d all abeq tech abex tot

L115 ANSWER 1 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2004-178651 [17] WPIX  
 CR 1994-341060 [42]; 1995-274901 [36]; 1997-145369 [13]; 2001-373408 [39];  
 2004-178652 [17]  
 DNC C2004-070709  
 TI New **amphiphilic oligomers** useful for modification of  
 characteristics of a drug, for changing e.g. solubility, biocompatibility  
 or biodegradation properties.  
 DC A96 B04 B05 D16  
 IN EKWURIBE, N N  
 PA (EKWU-I) EKWURIBE N N  
 CYC 1  
 PI US 2003229006 A1 20031211 (200417)\* 31 A61K038-16 <--  
 ADT US 2003229006 A1 Div ex US 1993-59701 19930510, CIP of US 1994-276890  
 19940719, CIP of US 1995-509422 19950731, Div ex US 1997-958383 19971027,  
 Cont of US 2000-614203 20000712, US 2003-448524 20030530  
 FDT US 2003229006 A1 Div ex US 5359030, CIP of US 5438040, CIP of US 5681811,  
 Div ex US 6191105  
 PRAI US 1997-958383 19971027; US 1993-59701 19930510;  
 US 1994-276890 19940719; US 1995-509422 19950731;  
 US 2000-614203 20000712; US 2003-448524 20030530  
 IC ICM A61K038-16  
 ICS C07C059-10; C07C271-08; C07K014-435  
 AB US2003229006 A UPAB: 20040310  
 NOVELTY - **Amphiphilic oligomers** useful for  
 modification of characteristics of a drug, for changing e.g. solubility,  
 biocompatibility or biodegradation properties, are new.  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - **Amphiphilic oligomers** of  
 formula (II), their salts, activated form, or N-hydroxy-succinimide esters  
 are new.  
 A- (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>- (OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-XR (I) and A- (OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-XR (II)  
 A = -C(O)ONH<sub>2</sub>, -C(O)OH or -NH-C(O)OH;  
 m = 2 - 15;  
 n = 5 - 120;  
 X = -O-, -S-, -C(O)O- or -C(O)NH-; and  
 R = alkyl.  
 INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:  
 (1) a branched **oligomer** comprising (I) or (II); and

(2) a protein or peptide covalently coupled to (I) or (II).

USE - For modifying pharmaceutical characteristics of a drug (claimed), e.g. solubility, biocompatibility or biodegradation.

ADVANTAGE - The drug **conjugated** with **oligomer** has enhanced in vivo resistance to enzymatic degradation, improved solubility, stability, high degree of biocompatibility, are non-toxic, non-antigenic, non-immunogenic, do not interfere with biological activities of enzymes and are easily excreted from living organisms relative to the **unconjugated** form devoid of the **oligomer**.

Dwg. 0/6

FS CPI  
FA AB; DCN  
MC CPI: A10-E01; A12-V01; B04-C01; B04-C03C; B04-N04; B10-A11B; B10-A12C;  
B10-A18; B10-C04D; D05-C  
TECH UPTX: 20040310

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preparation: Preparation of (I) (where A is -C(O)OH) involves reacting bromo fatty acid ethyl ester of formula CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OC(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Br (Ib) with polyethylene glycol derivative of formula HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-XR (Ic) in the presence of sodium hydride followed by deprotection of the resultant ester by dilute acid or base.

ABEX UPTX: 20040310  
SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Methyl(ethyleneglycol)7-O-hexanoic acid is specifically claimed as the **oligomer**.

EXAMPLE - To a solution of methyl(ethyleneglycol)7-OH (25 g) in dry tetrahydrofuran (THF) (52 ml) was added a suspension of sodium hydride (NaH) (3.057 g) in dry THF (71 ml) at less than 20 degreesC. The resulting solution was stirred for 3 hours and 1-bromoethyl hexanoate (15.93 g) in THF (20 ml) was added. The resulting solution was stirred for 6 - 8 hours and after work up methyl(ethyleneglycol)7-O-ethyl hexanoate (A) was obtained. (A) (25 g) was stirred with NaOH (76.21 ml) at room temperature for 3 hours. Acidification with HCl followed by purification yielded methyl(ethyleneglycol)7-O-hexanoic acid.

DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions: Preferably in (II):

X = O; and  
R = methyl.

L115 ANSWER 2 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2004-090737 [09] WPIX

DNC C2004-036868

TI Use of an insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** for reducing hypoglycemic episodes for treating diabetes mellitus.

DC B04

IN KOSUTIC, G; STILL, J G

PA (KOSU-I) KOSUTIC G; (STIL-I) STILL J G; (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP

CYC 103

PI WO 2003105768 A2 20031224 (200409)\* EN 56 A61K000-00

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS  
LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW  
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL  
PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU  
ZA ZM ZW

US 2004038867 A1 20040226 (200416) A61K038-28 <--

ADT WO 2003105768 A2 WO 2003-US18763 20030613; US 2004038867 A1 Provisional US  
2002-388988P 20020613, US 2003-461199 20030613

PRAI US 2002-388988P 20020613; US 2003-461199 20030613

IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K038-28

AB WO2003105768 A UPAB: 20040205

NOVELTY - Reduction of hypoglycemic episodes for treating diabetes mellitus involves orally administering an insulin polypeptide-

**oligomer conjugate (a).** (a) comprises a hydrophilic moiety and a lipophilic moiety.

ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating diabetes mellitus by reducing hypoglycemic episodes (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (a) reduces the number and/or severity of hypoglycemic episodes experienced by the subject during a given time period when compared with the number and/or severity of hypoglycemic episodes that would have been experienced during a similar time period by the subject in a control group parenterally administered insulin or an insulin analog in an amount that provides a substantially equivalent level of glycemic control. The method provides tight control of blood glucose in a patient having end-stage kidney disease and has severe vision loss as a complication resulting from diabetes mellitus.

Dwg. 0/2

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-J03A; B04-N02; B14-S04

TECH UPTX: 20040205

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred **Conjugate**: (a) comprises a lysine at B-29, an A chain having an N terminus, and a B chain having an N terminus (where the **oligomer** of (a) is coupled to lysine at B-29, N terminus of the A chain, and N terminus of the B chain; preferably coupled to lysine at B-29). (a) is present as a monodispersed mixture.

Preferred Components: The **hydrophilic** moiety is a polyalkylene glycol moiety. The **lipophilic** moiety is an alkyl or fatty acid moiety. (a) comprises a compound of formulae Insulin Polypeptide-B-Lj-Gk-R-G'm-R'-Gn-T (I) or Insulin Polypeptide-NH-C(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>7</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub> (II).

B = bonding moiety;

L = linker moiety;

G, G' and G = spacer moieties;

R and R' = **lipophilic** moiety or polyalkylene glycol moiety;

T = terminating moiety; and

j, k, m and n = 0 or 1.

Provided that when one of R or R' is **lipophilic** moiety, then the other is polyalkylene glycol moiety.

ABEX UPTX: 20040205

ADMINISTRATION - The dosage of (a) is 0.05 - 5 mg/kg body weight. The administration is oral (claimed).

EXAMPLE - No relevant example given.

L115 ANSWER 3 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2003-402880 [38] WPIX

DNC C2003-107140

TI Synthesizing insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**, by coupling proinsulin polypeptide with **oligomer** having **hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** moiety, and cleaving peptides from proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**.

DC A25 A96 B04 D16

IN EKWURIBE, N N; RADHAKRISHNAN, B; SOLTERO, R; PUSKAS, M; SANGAL, D  
 PA (EKWU-I) EKWURIBE N N; (RADH-I) RADHAKRISHNAN B; (SOLT-I) SOLTERO R;  
 (PUSK-I) PUSKAS M; (SANG-I) SANGAL D; (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP

CYC 102

PI WO 2003022996 A2 20030320 (200338)\* EN 113 C12N000-00

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU  
 MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT  
 RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA  
 ZM ZW

US 2003087808 A1 20030508 (200338) A61K038-28 <--  
 US 2003228652 A1 20031211 (200382) C12P021-06  
 US 2003229009 A1 20031211 (200382) A61K038-28 <--  
 EP 1430082 A2 20040623 (200441) EN C07K014-62 <--  
     R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC  
     MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR  
 ADT WO 2003022996 A2 WO 2002-US28428 20020906; US 2003087808 A1 Provisional US  
     2001-318197P 20010907, US 2001-36744 20011221; US 2003228652 A1  
     Provisional US 2001-318197P 20010907, CIP of US 2001-36744 20011221, CIP  
     of US 2003-382022 20030305, US 2003-389499 20030317; US 2003229009 A1  
     Provisional US 2001-318197P 20010907, CIP of US 2001-36744 20011221, US  
     2003-382022 20030305; EP 1430082 A2 EP 2002-766246 20020906, WO  
     2002-US28428 20020906  
 FDT EP 1430082 A2 Based on WO 2003022996  
 PRAI US 2002-349462P 20020118; US 2001-318197P 20010907;  
     US 2001-36744 20011221; US 2003-382022 20030305;  
     US 2003-389499 20030317  
 IC ICM A61K038-28; C07K014-62; C12N000-00; C12P021-06  
     ICS C07K014-62  
 AB WO2003022996 A UPAB: 20040112  
     NOVELTY - Synthesizing insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** (I), comprising contacting proinsulin polypeptide with an **oligomer** having **hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** moiety under conditions sufficient to couple **oligomer** to insulin polypeptide portion of proinsulin polypeptide and provide proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** (II), and cleaving peptides from (II) to provide (I), is new.  
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Synthesizing (M) an insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**, comprising:  
         (a) contacting a proinsulin polypeptide having an insulin polypeptide coupled to one or more peptides by peptide bond(s) capable of being cleaved to yield the insulin polypeptide with an **oligomer** comprising a **hydrophilic** moiety and a **lipophilic** moiety under conditions sufficient to couple the **oligomer** to the insulin polypeptide portion of the proinsulin polypeptide and provide a proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**; and  
         (b) cleaving the one or more peptides from the proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** to provide the insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**.  
     INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:  
         (1) a proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** comprising a proinsulin polypeptide comprising an insulin polypeptide, and an **oligomer** comprising a **hydrophilic** moiety and a **lipophilic** moiety coupled to the insulin polypeptide portion of the proinsulin polypeptide;  
         (2) a composition of insulin-**oligomer conjugates** consisting essentially of insulin-**oligomer monoconjugates** comprising insulin coupled at an amino function of the lysine B29 position to an **oligomeric** moiety having the structure (S1);  
         (3) synthesizing (M1) a C-peptide polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**, by contacting a pro-C-peptide polypeptide comprising a C-peptide polypeptide coupled to one or more peptides by peptide bond(s) that are cleavable to yield the C-peptide polypeptide with an **oligomer** under conditions sufficient to couple the **oligomer** to the C-peptide polypeptide portion of the pro-C-peptide polypeptide and provide a pro-C-peptide polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**, and cleaving the one or more peptides from the pro-C-peptide polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** to provide the C-peptide polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**; and  
         (4) a C-peptide polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** provided by (M1).

(S1) is -C(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>R.

n = 1-30;

m = 1-50; and

R = alkyl.

ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (M) is useful for synthesizing an insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** (claimed) for treating diseases including diabetes.

ADVANTAGE - (M) is rapid, and provides a commercially less expensive and/or higher yielding manufacturing scheme for producing insulin-**oligomer conjugates** where site-specific conjugation is desirable.

Dwg.0/16

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A10-E01; A12-V01; A12-W11L; B01-D02; B04-C03C; B04-J03A; B09-D01; B10-A11A; B10-A11B; B10-A12A; B10-A12B; B10-A12C; B10-B02B; B10-B03B; B10-C01; B10-C04; B14-S04; D05-A02; D05-A02C; D05-H10

TECH UPTX: 20040112

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: The method involves contacting the proinsulin polypeptide with the **oligomer**, by contacting the **oligomer** with an activating agent under conditions sufficient to provide an activated **oligomer** capable of coupling to a nucleophilic functionality on the proinsulin polypeptide, and contacting the activated **oligomer** with the proinsulin polypeptide under conditions sufficient to provide the proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**. The contacting the **oligomer** with the activating agent and contacting the activated **oligomer** with the proinsulin polypeptide is performed *in situ*. The molar ratio of activated **oligomer** to proinsulin polypeptide is greater than 4:1. The insulin polypeptide has an A-chain polypeptide and a B-chain polypeptide, and where one or more peptides comprise a connecting peptide coupled at a first end to the C-terminus of the B-chain polypeptide and coupled at a second end to the N-terminus of the A-chain polypeptide. The connecting peptide is a C-peptide polypeptide, or C-peptide. The proinsulin polypeptide is proinsulin. The connecting peptide is devoid of lysine residues. The connecting peptide has a terminal amino acid residue at the first end, and where the cleaving of the connecting peptide from the proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**, involves contacting the proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** with a first enzyme under conditions sufficient to provide a terminal amino acid residue-insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**, and contacting the terminal amino acid residue-insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** with a second enzyme under conditions sufficient to provide the insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**. The terminal amino acid residue is an arginine residue. The insulin polypeptide is insulin, and where the connecting peptide is human C-peptide. The contacting of the proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** with a first enzyme and contacting of the terminal amino acid residue-insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** with a second enzyme occur substantially concurrently. The first enzyme and the second enzyme are provided in a mixture comprising the first enzyme and the second enzyme. The first enzyme is trypsin, and the second enzyme is carboxy peptidase B. The peptides further comprise a leader peptide coupled to the N-terminus of the B-chain polypeptide. The leader peptide is devoid of lysine residues. Cleaving of one or more peptides from the proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**, comprises contacting the proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** with one or more enzymes that are capable of cleaving the bond(s) between the peptides and the insulin polypeptide under conditions sufficient to cleave

the peptides from the proinsulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**. The enzymes are selected from trypsin, carboxy peptidase B, and their mixtures. The **oligomer** comprises the structure of formula (I).

A-Lj-Gk-R-G'm-R'-Gn-T (I).

A = activatable moiety selected from -C(O)-OH, C(S)-OH, -C(S)-SH, -OH, -SH, and NH<sub>2</sub>;

L = linker moiety selected from alkyl moieties and fatty acid moieties; G' and G = spacer moieties and are individually selected from sugar moieties, cholesterol, and glycerine moieties;

R and R' = **lipophilic** moiety and polyalkylene glycol moiety; and

T = terminating moiety selected from alkyl moiety, sugar moiety, cholesterol, adamantane, alcohol moiety, and fatty acid moiety; and j, k, m, and n = 0 or 1.

The **oligomer** comprises the structure of formula (II).

A-X(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>Y(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O)<sub>n</sub>R (II).

A = -C(O)-OH, C(S)-OH, -C(S)-SH, -OH, -SH, or NH<sub>2</sub>;

X = oxygen atom or a covalent bond, with the proviso that X is not an oxygen atom when A is -OH;

Y = ester, ether, carbamate, carbonate, or amide bonding moiety;

m = 1-30;

n = 1-50; and

R = alkyl moiety, sugar moiety, cholesterol, adamantane, alcohol moiety, or fatty acid moiety.

The **oligomer** comprises the structure of formula (III)

A-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n</sub>OR (III).

A = -C(O)-OH, C(S)-OH, -C(S)-SH, -OH, -SH, or NH<sub>2</sub>;

m and n = 1-25; and

R = alkyl.

The **oligomer** comprises the structure of formula (IV).

HO-C(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>OR (IV).

n = 1-30;

m = 1-50; and

R = alkyl..

The **oligomer** comprises the structure of formula (V).

HO-C(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>7</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub> (V).

The **oligomer** is coupled to the lysine at the B29 position of the insulin. The insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** is **amphiphilically** balanced. The **oligomer** is present as a substantially monodispersed mixture. The yield of insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** is greater than 75 percent. The pro-C-peptide polypeptide is a proinsulin polypeptide. The pro-C-peptide polypeptide is proinsulin. The peptide is an insulin polypeptide, preferably insulin. The **oligomer** comprises a **hydrophilic** moiety and a **lipophilic** moiety. Cleaving the peptide from the pro-C-peptide polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**, by contacting the pro-C-peptide polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** with enzymes that are capable of cleaving the bond(s) between the peptide and the C-peptide polypeptide under conditions sufficient to cleave peptides from the pro-C-peptide polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate**.

**Preferred Conjugate:** The proinsulin polypeptide comprises an insulin polypeptide having an A-chain polypeptide and B-chain polypeptide, a connecting peptide coupled at a first end to the C-terminus of the B-chain polypeptide and coupled at a second end to the N-terminus of the A-chain polypeptide, and a leader peptide coupled to the N-terminus of the B-chain polypeptide. The **oligomer** is coupled to the insulin polypeptide portion of the proinsulin polypeptide at a lysine residue of the insulin polypeptide. The insulin polypeptide is insulin and the lysine residue is at B29 position of the insulin.

**Preferred Composition:** The **oligomeric** moiety has the structure -C(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>7</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>.

EXAMPLE -  $2.23 \times 10^{-3}$  mmol portion of proinsulin I (recombinant proinsulin I (molecular weight = 10642 Daltons)) was dissolved in 10 ml of dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO). To the solution was added 324 micro-l of triethylamine. The resulting solution was allowed to stir for 5 minutes, and then a solution of activated methylheptaethylene glycol(PEG7)-hexyl oligomer (4-6 mol eq., sufficient to convert all proinsulin I to the triconjugate) in acetonitrile was added. The course of the conjugation (acylation) reaction was monitored by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). When reaction appears to be complete (i.e., no unconjugated proinsulin I was observed by HPLC), it was quenched by addition of 3.54 ml of 5 % aqueous trifluoroacetic acid solution. The reaction mixture was then processed and exchanged into 100 mM Tris-HCl Buffer, pH 7.6. The HPLC profile of the product mixture, oligomer-conjugated recombinant proinsulin I, was expected to show peaks corresponding to triconjugate and diconjugate only. An aliquot of the Tris-HCl solution oligomer-conjugated recombinant proinsulin I product mixture was analyzed by HPLC to determine the polypeptide concentration. A solution of trypsin was prepared in 100 mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH 7.6. A solution of carboxypeptidase B was prepared in 100 mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH 7.6. The product mixture (0.424 micro-mol/ml) was then allowed to react with trypsin ( $5.97 \times 10^{-4}$  to the power -4 micro-mol/ml) and carboxypeptidase B ( $1.93 \times 10^{-4}$  to the power -4 micro-mol/ml). After 30 minutes, the reaction was quenched by the addition of 1.58 ml of 1 % trifluoroacetic acid in acetonitrile. The major products were identified by HPLC retention time (relative to the retention times of known reference standards) and mass spectral analysis. Lys(B29)-Hexyl-PEG7-oligomer-conjugated insulin, the only insulin conjugate that was present, was expected to be obtained in near 95 % yield. Lys1-Hexyl-PEG7-oligomer-conjugated C-peptide was also obtained in near quantitative yield.

L115 ANSWER 4 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2003-371726 [35] WPIX  
 CR 2003-354500 [33]  
 DNC C2003-098581  
 TI Composition useful for the treatment of e.g. diabetes comprises insulin-drug conjugate, fatty acid component and bile salt component.  
 DC A25 A96 B04 B05  
 IN BOVET, L L; EKWURIBE, N N; HICKEY, A; RADHAKRISHNAN, B; REHLANDER, B; SOLTERO, R; REHLAENDER, B  
 PA (BOVE-I) BOVET L L; (EKWU-I) EKWURIBE N N; (HICK-I) HICKEY A; (RADH-I) RADHAKRISHNAN B; (REHL-I) REHLANDER B; (SOLT-I) SOLTERO R; (REHL-I) REHLAENDER B; (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP  
 CYC 101  
 PI WO 2003022208 A2 20030320 (200335)\* EN 65 A61K000-00  
 RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU  
 MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ OM PH PL PT  
 RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA  
 ZM ZW  
 US 2003083232 A1 20030501 (200336) A61K038-28 <--  
 US 2004038866 A1 20040226 (200416) A61K038-28 <--  
 ADT WO 2003022208 A2 WO 2002-US28429 20020906; US 2003083232 A1 Provisional US 2001-318193P 20010907, Provisional US 2002-377865P 20020503, US 2002-235381 20020905; US 2004038866 A1 Provisional US 2001-318193P 20010907, Provisional US 2002-377865P 20020503, CIP of US 2002-235281 20020905, CIP of US 2002-235284 20020905, US 2003-382155 20030305  
 PRAI US 2002-377865P 20020503; US 2001-318193P 20010907;  
 US 2002-235381 20020905; US 2002-235281 20020905;

US 2002-235284      20020905; US 2003-382155      20030305  
 IC ICM A61K000-00; **A61K038-28**  
 ICS A61K031-56; A61K031-57  
 AB WO2003022208 A UPAB: 20040305

NOVELTY - A composition (C1) comprises (weight/volume %):  
 (a) a fatty acid component (0.1 - 15),  
 (b) a bile salt component (0.1 - 15); and  
 (c) an insulin drug-**oligomer conjugate** having an insulin drug covalently coupled to an **oligomeric group**.  
 (a) and (b) are in a weight-to-weight ratio of 1:5 - 5:1 (preferably 1:2 - 2:1).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for providing (C1) involving either selecting an amount of (b) based on the ability of (b) to increase the solubility of (a) when (C1) has a pH of at most 8.5; or selecting an amount of (a) based on the ability of (a) to alter the precipitation of (b) (preferably lower the precipitation point of (b) in (C1) at pH of at most 5.5).

ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Insulin level enhancer.

A liquid oral composition (T1) comprising (weight/volume%) human insulin-**oligomer conjugate** (HIM2) (0.6), sodium cholate (3), oleic acid NF (1), 0.25 % sucralose (0.8), strawberry flavor (0.4), capric acid (0.5), lauric acid (0.5), citric acid (6.72), trolamine NF (5.22), tromethamine (4.24) and sodium hydroxide NF (1.88), was administered in an amount of 0.25 mg/ml to healthy human volunteers. The volunteers without administration of (T1) were maintained as control. The blood analysis for the plasma levels of glucose and insulin showed that the insulin levels (micro U/ml) in the plasma were: 104/10 and 65/20 pre-prandially and post-prandially after 15 minutes of administration of (T1) for test/control respectively; the plasma glucose levels (mg/ml) were 83/62 and 60/92 pre-prandially and post-prandially after 15 minutes administration of (T1) for test/control respectively.

USE - For treating insulin deficiency (claimed) diseases e.g. diabetes.

ADVANTAGE - (C1) improves bioavailability and glucose lowering activity of the insulin. (a) lowers the precipitation point of (b) compared to that if (a) was not present in (C1). (b) lowers the solubility point of (a) compared to that if (b) was not present in (C1). (a) facilitates the precipitation of (b) as first bile particles and re-solubilization upon return to a pH above the precipitation point of (b), more quickly than second bile salt particles precipitating in absence of (a). (b) facilitates solubilization of (a) at pH 8.2 and (a) facilitates solubilization of (b) at a pH 5.5. (C1) provides synergistic effect of (a), (b) and (c) and can be administered through non-injectable routes.

Dwg.1/9

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A10-E01; A12-V01; B01-D02; B04-B01B; B04-B04H; B04-J02; B04-J03A;  
 B04-N04; B05-A01B; B05-C07; B07-A02; B10-B03B; B10-C02; B10-C04E;  
 B14-S04

TECH UPTX: 20030603

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The pH of (C1) is 6.2 - 9. (C1) additionally comprises a buffering component. Preferred Components: The insulin drug is an insulin polypeptide (preferably human insulin). The **oligomeric moiety** is coupled to the lysine at the B29 position of the human insulin.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (b) comprises a salt of cholic acid. (a) comprises a medium and long-chain fatty acid components. The buffering component comprises tris-base and trolamine. The **oligomeric group** comprises **hydrophilic** and **lipophilic** groups. (c) is present as a monodispersed mixture. (c)

is the conjugate of formula D1-B'-Lj-Gk-R-G'm-R'-G2n-T (I),  
 D1-X(CH2)<sup>m'</sup>Y(C2H4O)<sup>n'</sup>R1 (II), D1-X(CH2)<sup>m'</sup>(OC2H4)<sup>n'</sup>OR1 (III) or  
 D1-NH-C(=O)(CH2)<sup>m'</sup>(OC2H4)<sup>n'</sup>OR1 (IV).  
 B' = bonding group;  
 L = linker group;  
 G, G' and G2 = spacer groups;  
 D1 = insulin drug;  
 R, R' = lipophilic or polyalkylene glycol group;  
 T = terminating group;  
 j, k, m and n = 0 or 1;  
 X, Y = (thio)ester, ether, (thio)carbamate, (thio)carbonate, amide, urea  
 or covalent bond;  
 m' = 1 - 24 (preferably 5);  
 n' = 1 - 50 (preferably 7); and  
 R1 = alkyl, sugar, cholesterol, adamantane, alcohol or fatty acid  
 (preferably CH3).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOLOGY - Preferred Components: The insulin polypeptide is an insulin analog selected from Gly-A21 insulin, Gly-A21Gln-B3 insulin, Ala-A21 insulin, Ala-A21Gln-B3 insulin, Gln-B3 insulin, Gln-B30 insulin, Gly-A21-Glu-B30 insulin, Gly-A21 Gln-B3 Glu-B30 insulin, Gln-B3-Glu-B30 insulin, Asp-B28 insulin, Lys-B28 insulin, Leu-B28 insulin, Val-B28 insulin, Ala-B28 insulin, Asp-B28 Pro-B29 insulin, Lys-B28 Pro-B29 insulin, Leu-B28 Pro-B29 insulin, Val-B28 Pro-B29 insulin or Ala-B28 Pro-B29 insulin.

ABEX

UPTX: 20030603

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Sodium cholate is specifically claimed as (b).

ADMINISTRATION - (C1) in the form of solid dosage is administered orally and in the form of liquid dosage is administered orally or parenterally (claimed) (including subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intradermally, intraarticularly, intraperitoneally, intracerebrally, intraarterially or intravenously), or rectally, topically, buccally, vaginally, transdermally or by inhalation via aerosol. The dosage of (C1) is 0.1 - 50 mg/kg. The dosages (mg/kg) for intravenous, oral and intramuscular administration are 10, 10 - 50 and 0.5 - 5 respectively.

EXAMPLE - An oral liquid composition comprised (w/v %): human insulin-oligomer conjugate (HIM2) (0.6), sodium cholate (3), oleic acid NF (1), 25 % sucralose (0.8), strawberry flavor (0.4), capric acid (0.5), lauric acid (0.5), citric acid (6.72), trolamine NF (5.22), tromethamine (4.24), sodium hydroxide NF (1.88), 5N sodium hydroxide (balance), 5N hydrochloric acid (balance) and sterile water (balance).

L115 ANSWER 5 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2003-354500 [33] WPIX

CR 2003-371726 [35]

DNC C2003-093403

TI Composition used for treating bone disorders e.g. osteoporosis comprises drug oligomer conjugate, fatty acid component and bile salt component.

DC A25 A96 B04 B05

IN EKWURIBE, N N; HICKEY, A; LI LI, B; OPAWALE, F; REHLANDER, B; SOLTERO, R; BOVET, L L; REHLAENDER, B; BEATON, R J; CLOWATER, G A; HETHERINGTON, R G; PALMER, S J A M; RADZIKOWSKA, M; STUART, A M L

PA (EKWU-I) EKWURIBE N N; (HICK-I) HICKEY A; (LIBB-I) LI LI B; (OPAW-I) OPAWALE F; (REHL-I) REHLANDER B; (SOLT-I) SOLTERO R; (BOVE-I) BOVET L L; (REHL-I) REHLAENDER B; (IMAG-N) IMAGICTV INC; (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP

CYC 101

PI WO 2003022210 A2 20030320 (200333)\* EN 48 A61K000-00

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU

MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK

DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT  
 RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA  
 ZM ZW

US 2003069170 A1 20030410 (200333) A61K038-23 <--  
 US 2004017387 A1 20040129 (200413) G09G005-00  
 US 2004046780 A1 20040311 (200419) # G09G005-00

ADT WO 2003022210 A2 WO 2002-US28536 20020906; US 2003069170 A1 Provisional US  
 2001-318193P 20010907, Provisional US 2002-377865P 20020503, US  
 2002-235284 20020905; US 2004017387 A1 Provisional US 2001-318193P  
 20010907, Provisional US 2002-377865P 20020503, CIP of US 2002-235281  
 20020905, CIP of US 2002-235284 20020905, US 2003-382069 20030305; US  
 2004046780 A1 US 2002-235281 20020905

PRAI US 2002-377865P 20020503; US 2001-318193P 20010907;  
 US 2002-235284 20020905; US 2002-235281 20020905;  
 US 2003-382069 20030305

IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K038-23; G09G005-00  
 ICS A61K031-202; A61K031-56; A61K038-00

AB WO2003022210 A UPAB: 20040318  
 NOVELTY - Composition (C1) comprises (in weight/volume %): a fatty acid component (a) (0.1-15), a bile salt component (b) (0.1-15) and an drug-oligomer conjugate having a drug covalently coupled to an oligomeric group. (a) And (b) are contained in a weight-to-weight ratio of 1:5-5:1 (preferably 1:2-2:1).  
 ACTIVITY - Osteopathic; Cytostatic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - Used for treating bone disorders (claimed) e.g. osteoporosis, Paget's disease and hypercalcemia.

ADVANTAGE - (a) Reduces the precipitation point of (b) compared to that if (a) is not present in (C1). (b) Reduces the solubility point of (a) compared to that if (b) is not present in (C1). (a) Facilitates the precipitation of (b) as first bile particles and re-solubilization upon return to a pH above the precipitation point of (b), more rapidly than second bile salt particles precipitating in the absence of (a). (b) Facilitates solubilization of (a) at pH 8.2 and (a) facilitates solubilization of (b) at a pH 5.5. The composition provides synergistic effect in the administration of drug-oligomer conjugates

Dwg. 0/13

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; B01-D02; B10-A07; B10-B01B; B10-C04E; B14-N01

TECH UPTX: 20030526

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The pH of (C1) is 6.2-9. (C1) Additionally comprises a buffering component.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The buffering agent comprises tris-base or trolamine. (b) Comprises a cholic acid, preferably sodium cholate. (a) Comprises a medium- and long- chain fatty acid component. The oligomer groups comprise

$\text{CH}_3\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_7-(\text{CH}_2)_7-\text{C}(\text{O})$ . The drug-oligomer conjugate is a monodispersed mixture. The oligomeric group comprises a hydrophilic or a lipophilic group.

The drug oligomer conjugate is of formula

Drug- $\text{B}'-\text{Lj}-\text{Gk}-\text{R}-\text{G1m}-\text{R}'-\text{G2n}-\text{T}$  (I), Drug-X( $\text{CH}_2$ ) $\text{m}'\text{Y}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})\text{n}'\text{R1}$  (II),  
 Drug-X( $\text{CH}_2$ ) $\text{m}'(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_4)\text{n}'\text{OR1}$  (III) or Drug-NH-C(=O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>) $\text{m}'(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_4)\text{n}'\text{OR1}$  (IV).

B' = a bonding group;

L = a linker group;

G, G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub> = spacer groups;

R, R' = lipophilic group or polyalkylene glycol group;

T = terminating group;

j, k, m, n = 0 or 1;

X, Y = ester, thioester, ether, carbamate, thiocarbamate, carbonate, thiocarbonate, amide, urea or covalent bond;

$m' = 1-24$ ;  
 $n' = 1-50$ , and

R1 = alkyl, sugar, cholesterol, adamantane, alcohol or fatty acid, provided that R and R' are not both **lipophilic** or polyalkylene glycol groups.

**TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Compounds:** The drug comprises a calcitonin polypeptide (preferably salmon calcitonin). The drug **oligomer** group comprises salmon calcitonin coupled to two **oligomeric** groups, in which one **oligomer** group is coupled to the lysine at the 11 position of the calcitonin and the other **oligomeric** group coupled to the lysine 18 position of the salmon calcitonin.

ABEX UPTX: 20030526

**ADMINISTRATION** - The dosage is 10-50 mg/kg orally in solid or liquid dosage form or 0.5-5 mg/kg intramuscularly. (C1) is administered orally in solid or liquid dosage form (claimed). (C1) is also administered rectally, topically, inhalation (e.g. via an aerosol), buccally (e.g. sublingually), vaginally, parenterally (e.g. subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intradermally, intraarticularly, intrapleurally, intraperitoneally, intracerebrally, intraarterially or intravenously), topically or transdermally.

**EXAMPLE** - A tablet formulation comprised (in g): Lyo portion (127.6) (**human insulin-oligomer conjugate** (HIM2) (2.50), sodium cholate (30), oleic acid, NF (10), 25% sucralose (8), strawberry flavor (4), capric acid (5), lauric acid (5), anhydrous citric acid (67.2), trolamine, NF (52.2), tromethamine (42.4), sodium hydroxide NF (18.8), 5N sodium hydroxide (balance), 5N hydrochloric acid (balance) and sterile water for irrigation (balance), citric acid (29.7), sodium citrate dihydrate (84.2), tris base (tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane) (106.7), microcrystalline cellulose (24.8) and explatab (9.4).

L115 ANSWER 6 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
AN 2003-221302 [21] WPIX  
DNC C2003-056080  
TI Monodispersing mixture of **conjugates** useful in treatment of disease e.g. diabetes comprises drug coupled to **oligomer** containing polyalkylene glycol moiety.  
DC A96 B04 D16  
IN ANSARI, A M; EKWURIBE, N N; ODENBAUGH, A L; PRICE, C H  
PA (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP; (ANSA-I) ANSARI A M; (EKWU-I) EKWURIBE N N; (ODEN-I) ODENBAUGH A L; (PRIC-I) PRICE C H  
CYC 101  
PI WO 2002098446 A1 20021212 (200321)\* EN 101 A61K038-02 <--  
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW  
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT  
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM  
ZW  
BR 2001006401 A 20030211 (200321) A61K047-48  
JP 2003104913 A 20030409 (200333) 308 A61K047-48  
US 2003228275 A1 20031211 (200382) A61K038-00 <--  
EP 1404355 A1 20040407 (200425) EN A61K038-02 <--  
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
RO SE SI TR  
ADT WO 2002098446 A1 WO 2002-US17567 20020604; BR 2001006401 A BR 2001-6401  
20011011; JP 2003104913 A JP 2001-317307 20011015; US 2003228275 A1 US  
2001-873797 20010604; EP 1404355 A1 EP 2002-737357 20020604, WO  
2002-US17567 20020604  
FDT EP 1404355 A1 Based on WO 2002098446

PRAI US 2001-873797 20010604  
 IC ICM A61K038-00; A61K038-02; A61K047-48  
 ICS A61K031-765; A61K038-17; A61K038-18;  
 A61K038-19; A61K038-22; A61K038-23;  
 A61K038-28; A61K039-02; A61K039-12; A61K039-385; A61K047-34;  
 A61P005-00; A61P043-00; C07K001-107; C07K001-113;  
 C07K002-00; C07K014-475; C07K014-52;  
 C07K014-575; C07K014-585

AB WO 200298446 A UPAB: 20030328  
 NOVELTY - A substantially monodispersed mixture of **conjugates** comprises a drug coupled to an **oligomer** (a) containing a polyalkylene glycol moiety (b).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for synthesizing a monodispersed mixture of **conjugate**, that involves:

(i) reacting a monodispersed mixture containing compounds of formula R1(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-O-X<sub>+</sub> (I) with a substantially monodispersed mixture containing compounds of formula R2(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>q</sub>-OMs (II) to form a monodispersed mixture comprising polymers of formula R2(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m+q</sub>-OR1 (III);

(ii) activating (III) to form a monodispersed mixture of activated polymers capable of reacting with a drug; and

(iii) reacting the monodispersed mixture of activated polymers with a monodispersed mixture of drugs to form a monodispersed mixture of **conjugates** comprising drug coupled to an **oligomer** containing polyethylene glycol with m+p subunits.

R1 and R2 = H or lipophilic moiety;

m, q = 1 - 25; and

X<sub>+</sub> = positive ion.

ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - In the treatment of disease states e.g. insulin deficiency.

Male CF-1 mice were housed in a room. Mice were acclimated to housing conditions for 48 - 72 hours prior to the day of experiment. Prior to dosing, mice were fasted overnight and water was provided ad libitum. Mice were distributed into groups of five animals per time point and were administered a single oral dose of a PEG7-octyl-(sCT), **diconjugate** (Octyl Di) (test) or salmon calcitonin (sCT or Calcitonin) for comparison purposes. Oral doses were administered at 10 ml/kg in a phosphate-buffered PEG7-octyl-sCT, **diconjugate** formulation. The buffered formulation was prepared by adding phosphate buffer (80 mL) in a beaker. The sodium cholate was added to the phosphate buffer with stirring until dissolved. The deoxy cholate was then added and stirring was continued until dissolved. The PEG7-octyl-sCT, **diconjugate**, solution was added. The remaining phosphate buffer was added to achieve a final weight of 100 g. Dose-response curves were constructed. At appropriate time points, mice were ether-anesthetized, the vena cavae exteriorized, and blood samples were obtained. Blood aliquots were clotted at 22 deg. C for 1 hour, and the sera removed and pipetted into a clean receptacle. Total serum calcium was determined for each animal. Serum calcium data were plotted and pharmacokinetic parameters determined. Means and standard deviations (or standard errors) were calculated and plotted to determine effect differences among dosing groups. The % baseline calcium drop at 2 micro g/kg dose for the test was 21%. The in vitro activity of PEG7-octyl-sCT and PEG7-decyl-sCT mono- and **diconjugates**, the stearate-PEG6-sCT, **diconjugate**, and stearate-PEG8-sCT, **diconjugate**, appeared to have in vivo activity that was comparable with the in vivo activity observed for the PEG7-octyl-sCT and PEG7-decyl-sCT, mono- and di-**conjugates**. The improved in vivo activity of the stearate containing **conjugates** indicated that these **conjugates** were undergoing hydrolysis in vivo to provide an active salmon calcitonin or active salmon calcitonin-PEG **conjugate**.

ADVANTAGE - The mixture exhibits greater in vivo/in vitro activity

than the in vivo/in vitro activity of the polydispersed mixture of drug-**oligomer conjugates** having same number of average molecular weight as the mixture. The mixture has increased resistance to degradation by chymotrypsin when compared to the resistance to degradation by chymotrypsin of a polydispersed mixture of insulin drug-**oligomer conjugate** mixture having same number average molecular weight as the mixture. The mixture has inter-subject variability that is less than the inter-subject variability of a polydispersed mixture of insulin drug-**oligomer conjugates** having same number average molecular weight as the mixture.

Dwg.0/43

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; B04-C01; B04-C03; B04-C03C; B04-H01; B04-J01; B04-N01;  
B04-N02; B04-N03; B14-S04; D05-H12D

TECH UPTX: 20030328

**TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Conjugates:** The mixture has a dispersity coefficient (DC) greater than 10000 (preferably greater than 100000, especially greater than 500000) daltons as given in formula (X) or has molecular weight distribution with a standard deviation of less than 22 (preferably less than 14, especially less than 11) daltons. In each **conjugate**, the **oligomer** has the optionally same number of polyalkylene glycol subunit. When each **conjugate** has same molecular weight, the **conjugate** has formula Drug-(B'-Lh-Gi-Ra-G'j-R'b-Qk-T)p-. The **conjugate** is amphiphilically balanced such that it is aqueously soluble and able to penetrate biological membranes. At least 96, 97, 98 or 99% of the **conjugate** in the mixture has the same molecular weight. Each **conjugate** comprises several **oligomers**.

n = number of different molecules in the sample;

Ni = number of ith molecules in the sample;

Mi = mass of the ith molecule;

B' = bonding moiety;

L = linking moiety;

G, G' and Q = spacer moiety;

R' = lipophilic moiety or polyalkylene glycol (preferably polyethylene glycol having 7 polyethylene glycol subunits);

R = lipophilic moiety or polyalkylene glycol;

T = terminating moiety;

i, j, k = 0 or 1 (preferably 0);

a and b = 0 or 1 (preferably 1);

h = 0 or 1;

p = 1 - number of nucleophilic residues on the drug; and

provided that:

(a) when R is the polyalkylene glycol moiety then a is 1; and

(b) when R' is the polyalkylene glycol moiety then b is 1.

**Preferred Method:** The method further involves:

(i) reacting a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R2(OC2H4)<sub>q</sub>-OH (V) with a methanesulfonyl chloride to form a monodispersed mixture comprising (II);

(ii) reacting a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R2-OMs (VI) with a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R3(OC2H4)<sub>m</sub>-O-X+2 (VII) to form a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R3(OC2H4)<sub>m</sub>-OR2 (VIII);

(iii) reacting (VIII) to form a mixture comprising (V);

(iv) reacting a monodispersed mixture comprising a compound of formula R1(OC2H4)<sub>q</sub>-OH (IV) to form the substantially monodispersed mixture comprising (I).

R3 = benzyl, trityl or THP;

X+2 = positive ion.

The activating of the mixture involves reaction of (III) with N-hydroxy succinimide to form an activated polymer capable of reacting with a drug. The reaction of mixture of activated polymers with a monodispersed mixture

of polypeptides involves reacting the mixture with at least one functionality of the polypeptide to form monodispersed mixture of conjugates comprising the polypeptide coupled to an oligomer containing polyethylene glycol with m+q subunits.

**TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Oligomer:** (a) is devoid of lipophilic moiety. (a) is covalently coupled to the drug or a nucleophilic residue of the polypeptides. (a) further comprises a lipophilic moiety optionally covalently coupled to the second polyethylene glycol. Each oligomer of the several oligomers is same. (a) comprise a first polyalkylene glycol moiety covalently coupled to the drug by a non-hydrolyzable bond and a second polyalkylene glycol covalently coupled to the first polyalkylene glycol moiety by a hydrolyzable bond. The drug in synthesis method is a polypeptide. Preferred Components: (b) has at least 2, 3 or 4 (preferably at least 5 or 6, especially at least 7) polyalkylene glycol subunits. (b) is lower alkyl polyalkylene glycol (preferably polyethylene glycol or uniform polypropylene glycol).

**TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Drug:** The drug is a polypeptide. The polypeptide is adrenocorticotropic hormone peptide, adrenomedullin peptide, allatostatin peptide, amylin peptide, amyloid beta-protein fragment peptide, angiotensin peptide, antibiotic peptide, antigenic polypeptide, anti-microbial peptide, apoptosis related peptide, atrial natriuretic peptide, bag cell peptide, bombesin peptide, bone GLA peptide, bradykinin peptide, brain natriuretic peptide, C-peptide, C-type natriuretic peptide, calcitonin peptide, calcitonin gene related peptide, CART peptide, casomorphin peptide, chemotactic peptide, cholecystokinin peptide, colony-stimulating factor peptide, corticotropin releasing factor peptide, cortistatin peptide, cytokine peptide, dermorphin peptides, dynorphin peptide, endorphin peptide, endothelin peptide, ET<sub>a</sub> receptor antagonist peptide, ET<sub>b</sub> receptor antagonist peptide, enkephalin peptide, fibronectin peptide, galanin peptide, gastrin peptide, glucagon peptide, Gn-RH associated peptide, growth factor peptide, growth hormone peptide, GTP-binding protein fragment peptide, guanylin peptide, inhibin peptide, insulin peptide, interleukin peptide, laminin peptide, leptin peptide, leucokinin peptide, luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone peptide, mastoparan peptide, mast cell degranulating peptide, melanocyte stimulating hormone peptide, morphiceptin peptide, motilin peptides neuro-peptide, neuropeptide Y peptide, neurotropic factor peptide, orexin peptide, opioid peptide, oxytocin peptide, PACAP peptide, pancreastatin peptide, pancreatic polypeptide, parathyroid hormone peptide, parathyroid hormone-related peptide, peptide T peptide, prolactin-releasing peptide, peptide YY peptide, renin substrate peptide, secretin peptide, somatostatin peptide, substance P peptide, tachykinin peptide, thyrotropin-releasing hormone peptide, toxin peptide, vasoactive intestinal peptide, vasopressin peptide, or virus related peptide.

ABEX

UPTX: 20030328

**ADMINISTRATION** - The composition is administered in a dosage of 10 mg - 100 g orally, rectally, topically, by inhalation (by aerosol), buccally (such as sublingually), vaginally, parenterally (including subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intradermally, intraarticularly, intrapleurally, intraperitoneally, intracerebrally, intraarterially or intravenously), transdermally or topically. For oral administration the dosage is 10 - 50 and for intramuscular injection the dosage is 0.5 - 5 mg/kg.

**EXAMPLE** - A mixtures of polypeptide was dissolved in anhydrous N,N'-dimethylformamide (DMF). Then TEA and a mixture of an activated oligomer of 6(2-(2-(2-(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)-ethoxy)-ethoxy)-ethoxy)-hexanoic acid 2,5-dioxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl ester in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran was added. The reaction mixture was then stirred, preferably for 1 hour. The mixture was acidified (by adding 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in water (2 ml)). The reaction was followed by HPLC. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by

**chromatography to obtain polypeptide-oligomer conjugate****DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions:**

R2 = fatty acid moiety or its ester comprising 0-5C alkyl;  
 R1 = methyl.

L115 ANSWER 7 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2003-210063 [20] WPIX  
 DNC C2003-053448  
 TI Monodispersed mixture of **conjugates** useful in the treatment of bone disorders e.g. osteoporosis, comprises calcitonin drug coupled to an **oligomer** containing polyethylene glycol.  
 DC A25 A96 B04  
 IN ANSARI, A M; EKWURIBE, N N; ODENBAUGH, A L; PRICE, C H  
 PA (ANSA-I) ANSARI A M; (EKWU-I) EKWURIBE N N; (ODEN-I) ODENBAUGH A L;  
 (PRIC-I) PRICE C H; (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP  
 CYC 101  
 PI WO 2002098451 A1 20021212 (200320)\* EN 63 A61K038-23 <--  
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT  
 RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM  
 ZW  
 US 2003060606 A1 20030327 (200325) A61K038-23 <--  
 US 6713452 B2 20040330 (200423) A61K038-23 <--  
 EP 1404360 A1 20040407 (200425) EN A61K038-23 <--  
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
 RO SE SI TR  
 KR 2004004694 A 20040113 (200434) A61K038-23 <--  
 ADT WO 2002098451 A1 WO 2002-US17575 20020604; US 2003060606 A1 US 2001-873777  
 20010604; US 6713452 B2 US 2001-873777 20010604; EP 1404360 A1 EP  
 2002-732030 20020604, WO 2002-US17575 20020604; KR 2004004694 A KR  
 2003-715912 20031204  
 FDT EP 1404360 A1 Based on WO 2002098451  
 PRAI US 2001-873777 20010604  
 IC ICM A61K038-23  
 ICS C07C043-11; C07K014-585; C08G063-54  
 AB WO 200298451 A UPAB: 20030324  
 NOVELTY - A monodispersed mixture of **conjugates** comprises a calcitonin drug coupled to an **oligomer** (a) containing polyethylene glycol (b).  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for synthesizing a monodispersed mixture of **conjugates** involving:  
 (1) reacting a monodispersed mixture containing compounds of formula R1(OC2H4)<sup>m</sup>-O-X+ (I) with a monodispersed mixture comprising compound of formula R2(OC2H4)<sup>n1</sup>-OMs (II) to provide a monodispersed mixture comprising polymers of formula R2(OC2H4)<sup>m+n1</sup>-OR1 (III);  
 (2) activating (III) to provided a monodispersed mixture of activated polymers capable of reacting with calcitonin drug;  
 (3) and reacting the monodispersed mixture of activated polymers with a monodispersed mixture of drugs to provide a monodispersed mixture of **conjugates** comprising calcitonin drug coupled to an **oligomer** containing polyethylene glycol with m+n1 subunits.  
 R1, R2 = H or lipophilic moiety;  
 m, n1 = 1-25;  
 X+ = positive ion.  
 ACTIVITY - Osteopathic; Cytostatic.  
 Salmon calcitonin (150 mg) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (30 ml). TEA (35 micro l) and activated CH3(O-CH2-CH2)8-(CH2)5-C(O)-O-(CH2)7-pyrrolidone-2,5-dione-1-yl (42 mg) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (2 ml) was

added. The reaction was stirred for 1 hour, quenched with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water (2 ml). The reaction was followed by HPLC. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified to obtain PEG7-octyl-sCT, mono and **diconjugates**. Male CF-1 mice were distributed into groups of five animals per time point and were administered a single oral dose of a PEG7-octyl-(sCT), **diconjugate** (Octyl Di) (test) or salmon calcitonin (sCT or Calcitonin) for comparison. Oral doses were administered at 10 ml/kg in a phosphate-buffered PEG7-octyl-sCT, **diconjugate** formulation. The buffered formulation was prepared by adding sodium cholate to phosphate buffer (80 mL). The deoxy cholate was then added and stirred. The PEG7-octyl-sCT, **diconjugate**, solution was added. The remaining phosphate buffer was added to achieve a final weight of 100 g. Dose-response curves were constructed. At appropriate time points, mice were anesthetized, the vena cavae exteriorized, and blood samples were obtained. Blood aliquots were clotted at 22 deg. C for 1 hour, and the sera removed and pipetted into a clean receptacle. Total serum calcium was determined for each animal. Serum calcium data were plotted and pharmacokinetic parameters determined. The % baseline calcium drop at 2 micro g/kg dose for the test was 21%. The in vitro activity of PEG7-octyl-sCT and PEG7-decyl-sCT mono- and **diconjugates**, the stearate-PEG6-sCT, **diconjugate**, and stearate-PEG8-sCT, **diconjugate**, appeared to have in vivo activity that was comparable with the in vivo activity observed for the PEG7-octyl-sCT and PEG7-decyl-sCT, mono and **diconjugates**. The improved in vivo activity of the stearate containing **conjugates** indicated that these **conjugates** were undergoing hydrolysis in vivo to provide an active salmon calcitonin or active salmon calcitonin-PEG **conjugate**.

**MECHANISM OF ACTION** - None given.

**USE** - The mixture is used in the treatment of bone disorders e.g. excessive osteoclastic bone resorption or hypercalcemic serum effects, osteoporosis, Paget's disease and hypercalcemia in a subject, and for accelerating the growth rate of an animal (claimed). It is also used in the treatment of osteoporosis and non-healing fractures.

**ADVANTAGE** - The mixture has capability of lowering serum calcium level by at least 5, especially at least 20%. The mixture has increased resistance to degradation by chymotrypsin when compared to a calcitonin drug, which is not coupled to the **oligomer**. The mixture has a bioefficacy is also greater. The mixture has inter-subject variability that is less than the inter-subject variability of a polydispersed mixture of calcitonin drug-**oligomer conjugates** having same number average molecular weight as the mixture.

Dwg.0/18

FS	CPI
FA	AB; DCN
MC	CPI: A12-V01; B04-C01G; B04-C03C; B04-N02A; B14-N01
TECH	UPTX: 20030324

**TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS** - Preferred Mixture: A preferred monodispersed mixture of **conjugates** comprises a salmon calcitonin drug coupled at Lys11 of the salmon calcitonin to the carboxylic acid moiety of carboxylic acid, which is covalently coupled at the end distal to the carboxylic acid moiety to a methyl terminated polyethylene glycol having at least 7 polyethylene glycol subunits and covalently coupled at Lys18 of the salmon calcitonin to the carboxylic acid moiety of a carboxylic acid, which is covalently coupled at the end distal to the carboxylic acid moiety to a methyl terminated polyethylene glycol moiety having at least 7 polyethylene glycol subunits

**TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS** - Preferred Components: The mixture having at least 4 polyethylene glycol subunits has molecular weight distribution with a standard deviation of less than 22 (preferably less than 14, especially less than 11) Daltons. (b) has at least 2, 3 or 4 (preferably at least 5 or 6, especially at least 7) polyethylene glycol subunits. The polyalkylene glycol is polypropylene glycol. The polypropylene glycol is

uniform. The mixture of **conjugates** has a dispersity coefficient greater than 10000 (preferably 100000, especially 500000). When each **conjugate** is same in the mixture, each **conjugate** has the formula Calcitonin Drug-(B'-Lh-Gi-Rm'-G'j-R'n'-Qk-T)p.

B' = bonding moiety (preferably carbonyl);

L = linking moiety;

G, G', Q = spacer moiety;

R = lipophilic moiety or polyalkylene glycol (preferably polyethylene glycol having 7 polyethylene glycol subunits);

R' = R (preferably 7-16C alkylene);

T = terminating moiety (preferably methyl or methoxy);

h, i = 0-1;

j = 0-1 (preferably 1);

k, n, m = 0-1 (preferably 0); and

p = 1 - number of nucleophilic residues on the drug;

**Preferred Oligomer:** (a) is covalently coupled to an amine function of the salmon calcitonin. (a) further comprises a lipophilic moiety covalently coupled to the second polyethylene glycol. The calcitonin drug is covalently coupled to the lipophilic moiety. The polyethylene glycol is covalently coupled to the lipophilic moiety. (a) comprises a first polyethylene glycol moiety covalently coupled to the calcitonin drug by a non-hydrolyzable bond and a second polyethylene glycol covalently coupled to the first polyethylene glycol moiety by a hydrolyzable bond.

**TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components:** The calcitonin drug is salmon calcitonin. The amino function is at Lys18 or Lys18 of the salmon calcitonin. The first **oligomer** is coupled to Lys11 of the salmon calcitonin and the second is covalently couple to Lys18 of the salmon calcitonin. The calcitonin drug is covalently coupled to the polyethylene glycol moiety of the **oligomer** by hydrolyzable bond.

**Preferred Conjugates:** The **conjugate** comprises several **oligomers** having same molecular structure. The **conjugate** comprises a first **oligomer** and a second **oligomer**. The **conjugate** is amphiphilically balanced such that the **conjugate** is aqueously soluble and able to penetrate biological membrane. The **conjugate** in the mixture comprises salmon calcitonin coupled at Lys11 to a first **oligomer** and coupled at Lys18 to a second **oligomer** or each **conjugate** in the mixture comprises salmon calcitonin coupled at Lys11 or Lys18 to an **oligomer** of formula C(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>7</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>. The first **oligomer** and the second **oligomer** have formula C(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>7</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>7</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub> or C(O)(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>O(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>16</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>.

**Preferred Process:** The synthetic method further involves:

- (1) reacting a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R<sub>2</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n</sub>OH (V) with a methanesulfonyl chloride to provide a monodispersed mixture comprising (II);
- (2) reacting a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R<sub>2</sub>OMs (VI) with a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R<sub>3</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>O- X+2 (VII) to provide a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R<sub>3</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>OR<sub>2</sub> (VIII);
- (3) reacting (VIII) to provide a mixture comprising (V); or
- (4) reacting a monodispersed mixture comprising a compound of formula R<sub>1</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-OH (IV) to provide (I).

The activating of the mixture involves reacting (III) with N-hydroxy succinimide to provide an activated polymer capable of reacting with calcitonin drug. The reaction of monodispersed mixture of activated polymers with a monodispersed mixture of salmon calcitonin involves reacting the monodispersed mixture of activated polymers with Lys11 and Lys18 of the salmon calcitonin to provide monodispersed mixture of **monoconjugates** each comprising human calcitonin coupled to an **oligomer** containing polyethylene glycol with m+n1 subunits.

R3 = benzyl, trityl or THP;  
 X+2 = positive ion.

ABEX UPTX: 20030324

ADMINISTRATION - Administration is oral, rectal, topical, by inhalation (by aerosol), buccal (e.g. sublingual), vaginal, parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intradermal, intraarticular, intrapleural, intraperitoneal, intracerebral, intraarterial or intravenous), transdermal or topical. Dosage is 10 mg-100 g, preferably 10-50 mg/kg for oral administration and 0.5-5 mg/kg for intramuscular injection.

EXAMPLE - Salmon calcitonin (150 mg) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (30 ml). TEA (35 microl) and activated CH<sub>3</sub>(O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>8</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>-C(O)-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>7</sub>-pyrrolidone-2,5-dione-1-yl (42 mg) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (2 ml) was added. The reaction was stirred for 1 hour, quenched with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water (2 ml). The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified to obtain PEG7-octyl-sCT, mono and diconjugates.

DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions:

R2 = fatty acid moiety or its ester comprising 0-5C alkyl;  
 R1 = methyl.

L115 ANSWER 8 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2003-210058 [20] WPIX  
 DNC C2003-053443  
 TI Monodispersed mixture of **conjugates** useful in the treatment of diabetes comprises an insulin drug coupled to an **oligomer** containing a polyethylene glycol moiety.  
 DC A25 A96 B04  
 IN ANSARI, A M; EKWURIBE, N N; ODENBAUGH, A L; PRICE, C H; RADHAKRISHNAN, B  
 PA (ANSA-I) ANSARI A M; (EKWU-I) EKWURIBE N N; (ODEN-I) ODENBAUGH A L;  
 (PRIC-I) PRICE C H; (RADH-I) RADHAKRISHNAN B; (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP  
 CYC 101  
 PI WO 2002098232 A1 20021212 (200320)\* EN 64 A01N061-00  
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT  
 RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM  
 ZW  
 US 2003027748 A1 20030206 (200320) A61K038-28 <--  
 BR 2001006851 A 20030408 (200329) A61K038-28 <--  
 JP 2003113113 A 20030418 (200335) 182 A61K038-28 <--  
 EP 1404178 A1 20040407 (200425) EN A01N061-00  
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
 RO SE SI TR  
 KR 2004004692 A 20040113 (200434) A61K038-28 <--  
 ADT WO 2002098232 A1 WO 2002-US17574 20020604; US 2003027748 A1 US 2001-873899  
 20010604; BR 2001006851 A BR 2001-6851 20011011; JP 2003113113 A JP  
 2001-316998 20011015; EP 1404178 A1 EP 2002-737359 20020604, WO  
 2002-US17574 20020604; KR 2004004692 A KR 2003-715910 20031204  
 FDT EP 1404178 A1 Based on WO 2002098232  
 PRAI US 2001-873899 20010604  
 IC ICM A01N061-00; A61K038-28  
 ICS A01N037-18; A61K031-00; A61K038-00; A61K047-34; A61K047-48;  
 A61P003-10; A61P005-50; C07K014-62  
 AB WO 200298232 A UPAB: 20030324  
 NOVELTY - A substantially monodispersed mixture of **conjugates** comprising an insulin drug coupled to an **oligomer** (a) containing a polyethylene glycol moiety (b), is new.  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:  
 (1) a substantially monodispersed mixture of **conjugates** (A') comprising human insulin covalently coupled at Lys-B29 of the human

insulin to the carboxylic acid moiety of a carboxylic acid, which is covalently coupled at the end distal to the carboxylic acid moiety to a methyl terminated polyethylene glycol having at least 7 polyethylene glycol subunits; and

(2) a method of synthesizing a monodispersed mixture of conjugates comprising:

(i) reacting a monodispersed mixture containing compounds of formula  $R_1(OC_2H_4)_m-O-X^+$  (I) with a substantially monodispersed mixture comprising compound of formula  $R_2(OC_2H_4)_{n1-OMs}$  (II) to provide a monodispersed mixture comprising polymers of formula  $R_2(OC_2H_4)_{m+n1-OR_1}$  (III);

(ii) activating (III) to provide a monodispersed mixture of activated polymers capable of reacting with insulin drug; and

(iii) reacting the monodispersed mixture of activated polymers with a monodispersed mixture of drugs to provide a monodispersed mixture of conjugates comprising insulin drug coupled to an oligomer containing polyethylene glycol with  $m+n1$  subunits.

$R, R_2 = H$  or lipophilic moiety;

$m, n1 = 1-25$ ;

$X^+$  = positive ion.

ACTION - Antidiabetic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The mixture is used in the treatment of insulin deficiency in a subject (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The mixture exhibits greater in vivo/vitro activity than the in vivo/vitro activity of the polydispersed mixture of insulin drug-oligomer conjugates having same number of average molecular weight as the mixture respectively. The mixture has increased resistance to degradation by chymotrypsin when compared to the resistance to degradation by chymotrypsin of a polydispersed mixture of insulin drug-oligomer conjugate mixture having same number average molecular weight as the mixture. The mixture has inter-subject variability that is less than the inter-subject variability of a polydispersed mixture of insulin drug-oligomer conjugates having same number average molecular weight as the mixture.

Dwg.0/21

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; B04-C03C; B04-J03A; B14-S04

TECH UPTX: 20030324

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Conjugates: The mixture has dispersity coefficient (DC) greater than 10000 (preferably greater than 100000, especially less than 500000) as given by a formula (i) or has molecular weight distribution with a standard deviation of less than 22 (preferably less than 14, especially less than 11) Daltons. The mixture has optionally same number of polyethylene glycol subunits.

When each conjugate is same in the mixture, the each conjugate has formula Insulin Drug- $(B'-Lh-Gi-Rm'-G'j-R'n'-Qk-T)p^-$ .

The conjugate is amphiphilically balanced such that the conjugate is aqueously soluble and able to penetrate biological membranes. At least 96, 97, 98 or 99% of the conjugates in the mixture has same molecular weight. In (A'), each conjugate comprises human insulin covalently coupled at Lys-B29 of the human insulin to the carboxylic acid moiety of hexanoic acid, which is covalently coupled at the end distal to the carboxylic acid moiety to a methyl terminated polyethylene glycol moiety having 7 polyethylene glycol subunits.

$n$  = number of different molecules in the sample;

$N_i$  = number of  $i$ th molecules in the sample;

$M_i$  = mass of the  $i$ th molecule;

$B'$  = bonding moiety (preferably carbonyl);

$L$  = linking moiety;

$G, G', Q$  = spacer moiety;

$R'$  = lipophilic moiety or polyalkylene glycol (preferably polyethylene

glycol having 7 polyethylene glycol subunits);  
 R = lipophilic moiety or polyalkylene glycol (preferably 5C alkylene);  
 T = terminating moiety (preferably methoxy);  
 k, n', m' = 0-1 (preferably 0);  
 j = 0-1 (preferably 1);  
 h, i = 0-1;  
 p = 1 - number of nucleophilic residues on the drug.  
 Preferred Components: The insulin drug is insulin (preferably human insulin) and the **oligomer** is covalently coupled to Lys-B29 of the human insulin and has formula -C(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>-(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>7</sub>-OCH<sub>3</sub>.  
 The insulin drug is covalently coupled to the polyethylene moiety of the **oligomer** by hydrolyzable bond or to the lipophilic moiety.  
 Preferred Method: The method further involves:  
 (a) reacting a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R<sub>2</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n1</sub>-OH (V) with a methanesulfonyl chloride to provide a monodispersed mixture comprising (II);  
 (b) reacting a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R<sub>2</sub>-OMs (VI) with a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R<sub>3</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-O-X<sub>+2</sub> (VII) to provide a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula R<sub>3</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-OR<sub>2</sub> (VIII); and  
 (c) reacting (VIII) to provide a mixture comprising (V); or reacting a monodispersed mixture comprising a compound of formula R<sub>1</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n1</sub>-OH (IV) to provide a substantially monodispersed mixture comprising (I).  
 R<sub>3</sub> = benzyl, trityl or THP;  
 X<sub>+2</sub> = positive ion.

The activating of the mixture involves reacting (III) with N-hydroxy succinimide to provide an activated polymer capable of reacting with insulin drug.

The reaction of monodispersed mixture of activated polymers with a monodispersed mixture of insulin involves reacting the monodispersed mixture of activated polymers with Lys-B29 of the human insulin to provide monodispersed mixture of **monoconjugates** each comprising human insulin coupled to an **oligomer** containing polyethylene glycol with m+n<sub>1</sub> subunits.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: (b) has at least 2, 3 or 4 (preferably at least 5 or 6, especially at least 7) polyethylene glycol subunits.

Preferred **Oligomer**: (a) is covalently coupled to an amine function, which is at Lys-B29 of the insulin.  
 (a) comprises a first **oligomer** covalently coupled at Lys-B29 of the insulin and a second **oligomer** covalently coupled at N-terminal A1 or N-terminal B1 of the insulin.  
 The drug in synthesis method is a polypeptide.  
 (a) further comprises a lipophilic moiety optionally covalently coupled to the polyethylene glycol (preferably second polyethylene glycol).  
 The polyethylene glycol moiety is covalently coupled to the lipophilic moiety.  
 The first and the second **oligomers** are the same.  
 (a) comprises a first polyethylene glycol moiety covalently coupled to the insulin drug by a non-hydrolyzable bond and a second polyethylene glycol covalently coupled to the first polyethylene glycol moiety by a hydrolyzable bond.

ABEX

UPTX: 20030324

ADMINISTRATION - The composition is administered in a dosage of 10 mg - 100 g orally, rectally, topically, by inhalation (by aerosol), buccally (such as sublingually), vaginally, parenterally (including subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intradermally, intraarticularly, intrapleurally, intraperitoneally, intracerebrally, intraarterially or intravenously), transdermally or topically. For oral administration the dosage is 10-50 mg/kg and for intramuscular injection the dosage is 0.5-5 mg/kg.  
 EXAMPLE - To human insulin in dimethylsulfoxide (25 ml) was added triethylamine (8 ml). The mixture was stirred for 5-10 minutes. Activated

**oligomer** 6-(2-(2-(2-(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)-ethoxy)-ethoxy)-hexanoic acid 2,5-dioxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl ester in acetonitrile (7.5 ml) was added to the mixture under stirring. The solution was stirred for 45 minutes and quenched with acetic acid with maintaining the temperature below 27 degrees C. The mixture was monitored by HPLC. After work up, PEG-7-hexyl insulin **monoconjugate** at yield 40-60% was obtained. The crude mixture (PEG7-hexyl-insulin, **monoconjugate** 40-60%, unreacted insulin 8-25%, related substance 15-35%) was dialyzed. An animal model for evaluating formulations uses normal fasted dogs. The dog was given insulin **conjugates** to evaluate the efficacy of the formulation. The protocol for dog experiment cell for blood glucose measurement at time zero before a drug was administered. The oral liquid dosage formulation was then squirted into the back of the dog's mouth. Blood was drawn at 15, 30, 60 and 120 minutes and glucose levels were measured. The PEG7-hexyl-insulin **monoconjugate** showed less inter-subject variability and higher activity than the polydispersed PEG7-AVG-hexyl insulin.

**DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions:**

R2 = fatty acid moiety or its ester comprising 0-5C alkyl;

R1 = methyl.

L115 ANSWER 9 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2003-167296 [16] WPIX  
 DNC C2003-043431  
 TI Monodispersing mixture of **conjugates** useful in the treatment of growth hormone deficiency, comprises growth hormone drug coupled to an **oligomer** containing polyalkylene glycol.  
 DC A25 A96 B04  
 IN ANSARI, A M; EKWURIBE, N N; ODENBAUGH, A L; PRICE, C H  
 PA (ANSA-I) ANSARI A M; (EKWU-I) EKWURIBE N N; (ODEN-I) ODENBAUGH A L;  
 (PRIC-I) PRICE C H; (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP  
 CYC 101  
 PI WO 2002098452 A1 20021212 (200316)\* EN 73 A61K038-27 <--  
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT  
 RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM  
 ZW  
 US 2003027995 A1 20030206 (200318) C07K014-61 <--  
 EP 1404361 A1 20040407 (200425) EN A61K038-27 <--  
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
 RO SE SI TR  
 KR 2004004693 A 20040113 (200434) A61K038-27 <--  
 ADT WO 2002098452 A1 WO 2002-US17504 20020604; US 2003027995 A1 US 2001-873757  
 20010604; EP 1404361 A1 EP 2002-737344 20020604, WO 2002-US17504 20020604;  
 KR 2004004693 A KR 2003-715911 20031204  
 FDT EP 1404361 A1 Based on WO 2002098452  
 PRAI US 2001-873757 20010604  
 IC ICM A61K038-27; C07K014-61  
 ICS C07K001-113  
 AB WO 2002098452 A UPAB: 20030307  
 NOVELTY - A substantially monodispersing mixture of **conjugates** comprises a growth hormone drug coupled to an **oligomer** containing a polyalkylene glycol moiety.  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for synthesizing the substantially monodispersing mixture of **conjugates** involving:  
 (1) reacting a substantially monodispersing mixture containing compound of formula R1(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-O-X<sup>+</sup> (I), with a substantially monodispersing mixture comprising a compound of formula R2(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n1</sub>-OMs

(II) to provide a monodispersed mixture comprising polymers of formula R<sub>2</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m+n1</sub>-OR<sub>1</sub> (III);

(2) activating (III) to provide a monodispersed mixture of activated polymers capable of reacting with insulin drug; and

(3) reacting the monodispersed mixture of activated polymers with a monodispersed mixture of drugs to provide a monodispersed mixture of **conjugates** comprising insulin drug coupled to an **oligomer** containing polyethylene glycol with m+n1 subunits.

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> = H or lipophilic moiety;

m, n1 = 1-25;

X<sup>+</sup> = positive ion.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Growth hormone stimulator.

The activity of growth hormone (GH) GH-002 (test) was evaluated using transcription assay. Stable clones expressing the full-length human growth hormone receptor (GHR) were generated in 293 cells. A transcription assay was performed in 293 GHR cells transiently transfected with a reported construct containing stat5-binding element (LHRE) fused to a minimal TK promoter and luciferase. A beta-galactosidase expression vector was co-transfected as a transfection control and luciferase value corrected for beta-galactosidase activity. Sixteen hours after transfection, cells were transferred into serum free medium and treated with GH or agonist for 6 hours. Luciferase activity was reported as % of maximal activity stimulated by GH. Genotropin was used as the control. The mean fold induction by test was around 225 and for the control was around 25.

USE - The mixture is used in the treatment of growth hormone deficiency in a subject, and for accelerating the growth rate of an animal (claimed). It may also be used in the treatment of osteoporosis and non-healing fractures.

ADVANTAGE - The mixture exhibits greater in vivo activity than the in vivo activity of the polydispersed mixture of insulin drug-**oligomer conjugates** having same number of average molecular weight as the mixture. The mixture has increased resistance to degradation by chymotrypsin, and a lower inter-subject variability.

Dwg.0/30

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A05-H01B; A12-V01; B04-C03C; B04-J05J; B14-L01; B14-N01

TECH UPTX: 20030307

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The mixture has molecular weight distribution with a standard deviation of less than 22 (preferably less than 14, especially less than 11) Dalton or dispersity coefficient greater than 10000, especially 500000. In the mixture, the **oligomer** has optionally same number of polyalkylene glycol subunits. When each **conjugate** is the same in the mixture, each **conjugate** has a formula of Growth Hormone Drug-(B'-Lh-Gi-Rm'-G'j-R'n'-Qk-T)p-. The **conjugate** comprises several **oligomers**, which are same. The polyalkylene glycol moiety has at least 2, especially at least 7 polyalkylene glycol subunits. The polyalkylene glycol is uniform polypropylene glycol. The growth hormone drug is human growth hormone. The **oligomer** is covalently coupled to an amine function of the human growth hormone. The drug is covalently coupled to the **oligomer** optionally by a hydrolyzable bond or is coupled to the polyalkylene glycol moiety. The **oligomer** further comprises a lipophilic moiety covalently coupled to the polyalkylene glycol moiety and lipophilic moiety. The lipophilic moiety is covalently coupled to the second polyalkylene glycol moiety. The growth hormone drug is covalently coupled to the lipophilic moiety. The **oligomer** comprises a first polyalkylene glycol moiety covalently coupled to the growth hormone drug by a non-hydrolyzable bond and a second polyalkylene glycol covalently coupled to the first polyalkylene glycol moiety by a hydrolyzable bond. The **conjugate** is **amphiphilically** balanced such that the **conjugate** is aqueously soluble and able to penetrate

biological membranes. At least 96, 97, 98 or 99% of the **conjugates** in the mixture have the same molecular weight.

B' = bonding moiety;

L = linking moiety;

G, G', Q = spacer moiety;

R = lipophilic moiety or polyalkylene glycol (preferably polyalkylene glycol having at least 7 polypropylene glycol subunits);

R' = lipophilic moiety or polyalkylene glycol;

T = terminating moiety;

h, m' = 0-1;

i, k, n', j = 0-1 (preferably 0);

p = 1 - number of nucleophilic residues on the drug; and

n = number of different molecules in the sample.

Provided that when:

(1) R is polyalkylene glycol, m' is 1; and

(2) R' is polyalkylene glycol moiety, n' is 1.

Preferred Method: The method further involves:

(1) reacting a substantially monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula  $R_2(OC_2H_4)n_1-OH$  (V) with a methanesulfonyl chloride to provide a monodispersed mixture comprising (II);

(2) reacting a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula  $R_2-OMs$  (VI) with a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula  $R_3(OC_2H_4)m-O-X+2$  (VII) to provide a monodispersed mixture comprising compounds of formula  $R_3(OC_2H_4)m-OR_2$  (VIII);

(3) reacting (VIII) to provide a mixture comprising (V); and

(4) reacting a monodispersed mixture comprising a compound of formula  $R_1(OC_2H_4)n_1-OH$  (IV) to provide (I).

$R_3$  = benzyl, trityl or THP;

$X+2$  = positive ion.

The activating of the mixture involves reacting the monodispersed mixture of formula (III) with N-hydroxy succinimide to provide an activated polymer capable of reacting with insulin drug. The reaction of the monodispersed mixture of activated polymers with a monodispersed mixture of human growth hormone involves reacting the monodispersed mixture of activated polymers with amino function of amino acid residue of human growth hormone selected from Phe1, Lys38, Lys41, Lys70, Lys115, Lys140, Lys145, Lys158, Lys168 or Lys172 to provide monodispersed mixture of **monoconjugates** each comprising human insulin coupled to an oligomer containing polyethylene glycol with  $m+n_1$  subunits.

ABEX

UPTX: 20030307

ADMINISTRATION - Administration is oral, rectal, topical, by inhalation (by aerosol), buccal (such as sublingual), vaginal, parenteral (e.g. subcutaneous, intramuscular, intradermal, intraarticular, intrapleural, intraperitoneal, intracerebral, intraarterial or intravenous), transdermal or topical. Dosage is 10 mg-100 g, preferably 10-50 mg/kg for oral administration and 0.5-5 mg/kg for intramuscular administration.

EXAMPLE - Non-dispersed activated hexaethylene glycol monomethyl ether was prepared analogous to non-polydispersed triethylene glycol. A 20% phosgene in toluene solution was chilled under  $N_2$  atmosphere in ice/salt water bath. Non-polydispersed hexaethylene glycol was dissolved in anhydrous EtOAc (5 ml) and added to the phosgene solution. The mixture was stirred in ice bath for 1 hour, removed and stirred for 2.5 hours at room temperature. The phosgene, EtOAc and toluene were removed. The non-polydispersed residue ( $CH_3(OC_2H_4)_6-O-C(O)Cl$ ) was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (20 ml) and placed under inert atmosphere. Triethylamine and then N-hydroxy succinimide (NHS) were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. The mixture was filtered. After work up, UV active non-polydispersed NHS ester ( $CH_3(OC_2H_4)_{60}-C(O)-O-pyrrolidin-2,5-dion-1-yl$ ) was obtained. Human growth hormone (hGH) was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide. Triethylamine was added and the solution was stirred for 10 minutes. The non-polydispersed activated hexaethylene glycol (2 equivalents or 5 equivalents) was added from a activated oligomer in dry tetrahydrofuran. Reaction was stirred for 45

minutes at room temperature. Aliquots were quenched in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water. HPLC analysis was carried for comparison of the 2 polymer equivalent and the 5-polymer equivalent reaction mixture versus **unconjugated hGH**. Samples of the **conjugates** were purified. The entire peak from the 2 reaction mixtures was collected. The mass spectra of the material showed presence of **mono-conjugated, di-conjugated, tri-conjugated** and **tetra-conjugated hGH** as well as some remaining hGH. The 5 equivalent reaction mixture was purified. MALDI mass spectra of the concentrated fractions indicated that the level of **conjugation** of the protein increased with retention time.

**DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions:**

R2 = fatty acid moiety or its ester comprising at least 5C alkyl;

R1 = methyl.

L115 ANSWER 10 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2003-046722 [04] WPIX  
 DNC C2003-011825  
 TI Treatment of diabetes mellitus using an insulin-polypeptide derivative.  
 DC A96 B04  
 IN EKWURIBE, N N; FILBEY, J A; PRICE, C H; STILL, J G; ANSARI, A M;  
 ODENBAUGH, A L; RADHAKRISHNAN, B  
 PA (EKWU-I) EKWURIBE N N; (FILB-I) FILBEY J A; (PRIC-I) PRICE C H; (STIL-I)  
 STILL J G; (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP  
 CYC 101  
 PI WO 2002065985 A2 20020829 (200304)\* EN 114 A61K000-00  
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT  
 RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM  
 ZW  
 US 2003050228 A1 20030313 (200321) A61K038-28 <--  
 AU 2002244020 A1 20020904 (200427) A61K000-00  
 EP 1409006 A2 20040421 (200427) EN A61K038-28 <--  
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
 RO SE SI TR  
 ADT WO 2002065985 A2 WO 2002-US4440 20020214; US 2003050228 A1 Provisional US  
 2001-269198P 20010215, US 2002-75097 20020213; AU 2002244020 A1 AU  
 2002-244020 20020214; EP 1409006 A2 EP 2002-709541 20020214, WO  
 2002-US4440 20020214  
 FDT AU 2002244020 A1 Based on WO 2002065985; EP 1409006 A2 Based on WO  
 2002065985  
 PRAI US 2002-347713P 20020111; US 2001-269198P 20010215;  
 US 2002-75097 20020213  
 IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K038-28  
 ICS C07K014-62  
 AB WO 200265985 A UPAB: 20030117  
 NOVELTY - Treatment of diabetes mellitus comprises orally administering an insulin-polypeptide derivative (I) to a patient within one hour of ingestion of a meal so that it provides an insulin drug concentration in portal vein blood between 10 and 1,000 U/ml within about 60 minutes of administration .  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the use of (I) in the manufacture of an oral medicament for the treatment of diabetes mellitus.  
 ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic.  
 Pancreatectomized and normal, fasted dogs were orally administered with a polydispersed mixture of insulin polypeptide -NH-C(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>7</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub> (1 mg/kg). At the given dosage of the insulin, all the dogs required glucose rescue, due to marked symptomatic hypoglycemia.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - In the treatment of diabetes mellitus (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (I) provides an insulin drug concentration in portal vein blood from about 10 - 1000 U/ml in about 60 (preferably 30) minutes of administration; provides maximum insulin drug concentration in peripheral blood in about 60 minutes; stabilizes peripheral glucose concentration to plus or minus 50% of average peripheral glucose concentration in 30 - 60 minutes; clears the bloodstream of a patient in about 4 hours; and reduces hepatic glucose production in a patient by at least 25% in about 90 minutes. At least 25% of post-prandial glucose resulting from ingestion of a meal by the patient is hepatically absorbed in about 120 minutes after injection of the meal (all claimed).

Dwg.1a/20

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; B04-C03C; B04-J03A; B14-S04

TECH UPTX: 20030117

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Components: (I) is an insulin polypeptide-**oligomer conjugate** (preferably **amphiphilically-balanced insulin polypeptide-oligomer conjugate** (II)), an insulin analog. The **oligomer** is coupled to the lysine at the B29 position of the insulin. The insulin analog is Gly-A21, Gly-A21 Gln-B3, Ala-A21, Ala-A21 Gln-B3, Gln-B3, Gln-B30, Gly-A21 Glu-B30, Gly-A21 Gln-B3 Glu-B30, Gln-B3 Glu-B30, Asp-B28, Lys-B28, Leu-B28, Val-B28, Ala-B28, Asp-B28 Pro-B29, Lys-B28 Pro-B29, Leu-B28 Pro-B29, Val-B28 Pro-B29 or Ala-B28 Pro-B29 human insulin.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (II) is present as a monodispersed mixture in a composition and is of formula insulin polypeptide-B'-Lj-Gk-R-G'm-R'-G''n-T (III) (preferably insulin polypeptide -NH-C(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>7</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>).

B' = binding group (preferably ester, thio-ester, ether, carbamate, thio-carbamate, carbonate, thio-carbonate, amide or urea group or a covalent bond);

L = linker group (preferably alkyl or fatty acid group);

G, G' and G'' = spacer groups (preferably sugar, cholesterol or glycerine group);

R and R' = lipophilic group (preferably 1-28C (preferably 5-7C or 4-14C) alkyl or fatty acid group) or polyalkylene glycol group (preferably polyethylene glycol group containing 1 - 50 (preferably at least 2, especially 4 - 10) polyalkylene glycol subunits);

T = terminating group (preferably alkyl or alkoxy); and

j, k, m and n = 0 or 1.

ABEX UPTX: 20030117

ADMINISTRATION - Dosage of (I) is from 0.05 - 10 mg/kg body weight. (I) is administered orally 1 hour before, after or contemporaneously with a meal (all claimed).

L115 ANSWER 11 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2003-001526 [01] WPIX

DNC C2003-000642

TI Polycation composition, e.g. useful for enhancing cell transfection, as a scaffold for cell growth and in printing and electronic coatings, comprises an **oligoamine** and a hydrophobic or **amphiphilic** group grafted to a polysaccharide chain.

DC A11 A96 B04 C03

IN DOMB, A J

PA (POLY-N) POLYGENE LTD

CYC 27

PI EP 1222926 A1 20020717 (200301)\* EN 34 A61K031-715  
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
RO SE SI TR

US 2002146826 A1 20021010 (200301)

C12N015-85

ADT EP 1222926 A1 EP 2002-250178 20020110; US 2002146826 A1 US 2002-44538

20020110

PRAI IL 2001-140844 20010110  
 IC ICM A61K031-715; C12N015-85  
 ICS A61K047-48; A61K048-00; C07H021-04; C07K014-435;  
 C08B037-00; C08L005-00; C08L005-02

AB EP 1222926 A UPAB: 20030910

NOVELTY - New polycation composition (I) comprises:

- (1) a polysaccharide chain;
- (2) at least one **oligoamine** directly grafted to each 5 saccharide segment of the chain; and
- (3) at least one further hydrophobic or **amphiphilic** group directly grafted to each 50 saccharide segment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - New polycation composition (I) comprises:

- (1) a polysaccharide chain (having 2 to 2000 saccharide units);
- (2) at least one **oligoamine** directly grafted to each 5 saccharide segment of the chain; and
- (3) at least one further hydrophobic or **amphiphilic** group directly grafted to each 50 saccharide segment.

The **oligoamine** comprises linear, branched and cyclic amine having at least two amino groups.

The hydrophobic or **amphiphilic** group includes an aliphatic chain of at least 4 carbon atoms.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

- (1) a biodegradable polycation complex with a polyanion comprising (I) and an anionic polynucleic acid, protein or polysaccharide; and
- (2) compositions containing (I).

USE - The composition is useful in combination with cationic and nonionic lipids or polymers for enhanced cell transfection. (I) is useful as a scaffold for cell growth and in non-medical coatings in the printing and electronic industry (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (I) is not toxic or immunogenic.

Dwg. 0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A03-A01; A12-B01D; A12-V03; B04-C02; B04-E01; B04-N04; B10-B01B;  
C04-C02; C04-E01; C04-N04; C10-B01B

TECH UPTX: 20030910

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The anionic macromolecule is preferably a plasmid, open chain polynucleic acid, **oligonucleotide**, antisense, peptide, protein and/or polysaccharide.

The polysaccharide chain is preferably a dextran, arabinogalactan, pullulan, cellulose, cellobios, inulin, chitosan, alginate or hyaluronic acid.

The saccharide units are preferably connected by an acetal, hemiacetal, ketal, orthoester, amide, ester, carbonate or carbamate bond.

The **oligoamine** is preferably of formula (II), a peptide with up to 20 amino acids (at least 50% of which are cationic including lysine, ornithine and arginine), spermine or an ethyleneimine **oligomer** having up to 10 ethyleneimine units.  $H_2N-((CH_2)x-NR-(CH_2)y-NR'-(CH_2)z-n-NH_2)$  (II)

$x, y, z = 0 - 4$  and  $x+y+z = 1 - 4$ ;  
 $n =$  at least 1 when  $x+y+z$  is more than 1 or at least 2 when  $x+y+z = 1$ ;  
 and

$R, R' = H$  or 1-6C aliphatic group.

The **amphiphilic** residue is preferably a fatty chain, phospholipid, cholesterol derivative, ethylene glycol **oligomer** and/or propylene glycol **oligomer** which facilitates crossing of the polycation through biological membranes.

The composition may further include a ligand for facilitating binding to a predetermined cell or tissue.

ABEX UPTX: 20030910

EXAMPLE - A solution of dialdehyde dextran (1g) in water (100ml) was added

over 5 hours to a solution of spermine (1.25g) in borate buffer (0.1M, pH11, 50ml) and the mixture was stirred for 24 hours. sodium borohydride (NaBH4) (1.0g) was added and the mixture was stirred for 48 hours. Additional NaBH4 (1.0g) was added and the mixture was stirred for 24 hours. The mixture was dialyzed against water (3 x 5000ml) at 4degreesC changing the water every 8 hours and the purified solution was filtered and freeze-dried to give 0.5g of dextran-spermine conjugate.

L115 ANSWER 12 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2002-598046 [64] WPIX  
 CR 2001-049744 [06]; 2002-256788 [30]; 2004-095945 [10]; 2004-212164 [20]  
 DNC C2002-168856  
 TI Polymerization of alpha-amino acid N-carboxyanhydride monomers using amido-containing metallacycle initiator.  
 DC A96 B04  
 IN CURTIN, S A; DEMING, T J; HWANG, J; NOWAK, A; SEIDEL, S W; WYRSTA, M D; YU, M  
 PA (CURT-I) CURTIN S A; (DEMI-I) DEMING T J; (HWAN-I) HWANG J; (NOWA-I) NOWAK A; (SEID-I) SEIDEL S W; (WYRS-I) WYRSTA M D; (YUMM-I) YU M; (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA  
 CYC 1  
 PI US 2002032309 A1 20020314 (200264)\* 44 C07K014-00 <--  
 US 6686446 B2 20040203 (200413) C07K001-00 <--  
 ADT US 2002032309 A1 Provisional US 1998-78649P 19980319, CIP of US 1999-272109 19990319, Provisional US 1999-133304P 19990510, Provisional US 1999-133305P 19990510, Provisional US 2000-187448P 20000307, Provisional US 2000-193054P 20000329, CIP of US 2000-568121 20000510, Provisional US 2000-210871P 20000608, US 2001-877957 20010608; US 6686446 B2 Provisional US 1998-78649P 19980319, CIP of US 1999-272109 19990319, Provisional US 1999-133304P 19990510, Provisional US 1999-133305P 19990510, Provisional US 2000-187448P 20000307, Provisional US 2000-193054P 20000329, CIP of US 2000-568121 20000510, Provisional US 2000-210871P 20000608, US 2001-877957 20010608  
 PRAI US 2001-877957 20010608; US 1998-78649P 19980319;  
 US 1999-272109 19990319; US 1999-133304P 19990510;  
 US 1999-133305P 19990510; US 2000-187448P 20000307;  
 US 2000-193054P 20000329; US 2000-568121 20000510;  
 US 2000-210871P 20000608  
 IC ICM C07K001-00; C07K014-00  
 ICS C07K001-10  
 AB US2002032309 A UPAB: 20040324  
 NOVELTY - Polymerization of alpha -amino acid N-carboxyanhydride (NCA) monomers comprises using an amido-containing metallacycle initiator comprising a nucleophilic alkyl amido group stabilized by a rigid chelate and a non-nucleophilic proton-accepting group selected from amido sulfonamides, amido-amides having an extracyclic nitrogen, amido-ureates, amido-carbamates and amido-aldimates.  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:  
 (1) a polyaminoacid chain comprising at least ten consecutive **oligo(ethyleneglycol)-conjugated** amino acid residues;  
 (2) an **amphiphilic** block copolyptide comprising:  
 (a) a soluble block having at least 30 mol.% identical amino acid residues with charged or **oligo(ethyleneglycol)-conjugated** side chains; and  
 (b) an insoluble block comprising 60-100 mol.% nonionic amino acid residues;  
 (3) a chain-end functionalized block copolyptide having ten or more consecutive identical amino acid residues and an end group selected from **oligosaccharides, oligonucleotides, fluorescent molecules, polymer chains, small molecule therapeutic agents, or reactive chemical linkers for attaching the block copolyptide to another molecule;** and

(4) a chain-end functionalized block copolymer having ten or more consecutive identical amino acid residues and an end group selected from naphthyl, alkyl, allyl or cysteinamide.

USE - The products have potential applications in biomedical engineering, drug delivery, selective separation, biology, chemistry, physics, materials engineering, medicine (drug delivery, tissue engineering), smart hydrogels (environmentally responsive organic materials) and organic/inorganic biomimetic composites (artificial bone, high-performance coatings).

Dwg.0/7

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; B04-B03C; B04-C01; B04-C02X; B04-C03; B05-A03; B06-D01; B07-D03; B10-B02

TECH UPTX: 20021007

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - The initiator is preferably of formula (I) :

X = SO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>4</sub>a, COR<sub>4</sub>a, C(O)X<sub>1</sub>R<sub>4</sub>a or C(R<sub>4</sub>a)=NR<sub>7</sub>a;

L = a Lewis base ligand;

M = a low valent transition metal;

R<sub>2</sub>a, R<sub>3</sub>a, R<sub>5</sub>a, R<sub>6</sub>a = H or organic substituents without highly protic or nucleophilic functionality;

R<sub>4</sub>a, R<sub>6</sub>a (sic) = organic substituents without highly protic or nucleophilic functionality;

X<sub>1</sub> = O or NH;

R<sub>7</sub>a is not defined.

ABEX UPTX: 20021007

WIDER DISCLOSURE - Also disclosed are:

(i) production of an amido-containing metallacycle by combining an NCA monomer with an initiator comprising a low valent transition metal-Lewis base ligand complex; production of an initiator by combining an allyloxycarbonyl-protected amino acid amide and a low valent transition metal-Lewis base ligand complex;

(ii) 5- or 6-membered amido-containing metallacycles of formulae (A) - (D);

(iii) a method for adding an NCA to a polyaminoacid chain having an amido-containing metallacycle end group by combining the NCA with the polyaminoacid chain;

(iv) polymerization of NCA monomers with an initiator comprising a low valent transition metal-Lewis base ligand complex;

(v) production of block copolyptides by combining a first NCA with an initiator comprising a low valent transition metal-Lewis base ligand complex and combining a second NCA with the resulting polyaminoacid chain;

(vi) block copolyptide compositions having characteristics previously unattainable through conventional techniques;

(vii) production of **amphiphilic** block copolyptides by combining an **oligo(ethyleneglycol)**-functionalized NCA with an initiator and combining the product with at least one other NCA;

(viii) vesicle-containing compositions comprising the **amphiphilic** block copolyptides; and

(ix) production of EG-functionalized amino acid monomers by combining an ethylene glycol (EG) derivative with an amino acid having a reactive side group.

M = low valent transition metal;

L = Lewis base ligand;

R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub> = amino acid side chain selected from alanine, arginine, aspartic acid, cysteine, glutamic acid, glutamine, glycine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, tryptophan, tyrosine or valine;

R<sub>4</sub> = H or polyaminoacid chain; and

R<sub>7</sub> = functional end group.

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - The initiator is a ruthenium complex of formula (Ia).

EXAMPLE - Polymerization of glutamic acid N-carboxyanhydride with a mixture of a p-cymene ruthenium N-tosyl-1,2-diphenylethylenediamine complex and 3 equivalents of trimethylphosphine in tetrahydrofuran gave a 95% yield of a polymer with a number-average molecular weight ( $M_n$ ) of 12000.

L115 ANSWER 13 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2002-280593 [32] WPIX  
 CR 2001-191346 [19]; 2001-514617 [56]; 2001-522432 [57]; 2003-040499 [03]  
 DNC C2002-082516  
 TI Preparing a red blood cell vehicle suitable for delivering an agent to a target site in a vertebrate due to loading the red blood cell with an agent-membrane translocation sequence.  
 DC B06 B07 D16  
 IN CRAIG, R  
 PA (GEND-N) GENDEL LTD; (CRAI-I) CRAIG R  
 CYC 97  
 PI WO 2002007752 A2 20020131 (200232)\* EN 135 A61K038-16 <--  
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU  
 SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
 AU 2001072670 A 20020205 (200236) A61K038-16 <--  
 US 2002151004 A1 20021017 (200318) 144 C12N013-00 .  
 EP 1355656 A2 20031029 (200379) EN A61K038-16 <--  
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
 RO SE SI TR  
 ADT WO 2002007752 A2 WO 2001-GB3327 20010724; AU 2001072670 A AU 2001-72670  
 20010724; US 2002151004 A1 CIP of US 2000-748063 20001222, CIP of US  
 2000-748789 20001222, US 2001-785802 20010216; EP 1355656 A2 EP  
 2001-951821 20010724, WO 2001-GB3327 20010724  
 FDT AU 2001072670 A Based on WO 2002007752; EP 1355656 A2 Based on WO  
 2002007752  
 PRAI US 2001-785802 20010216; WO 2000-GB2848 20000724;  
 WO 2000-GB3056 20000809; WO 2001-GB417 20010201  
 IC ICM A61K038-16; C12N013-00  
 ICS A01K067-027; A61K009-50; A61K039-00; C12N005-08; C12N015-62  
 AB WO 200207752 A UPAB: 20031208  
 NOVELTY - Preparing a red blood cell vehicle (M1) suitable for delivering an agent to a target site in a vertebrate comprising providing a red blood cell and loading the red blood cell with an agent-MTS (membrane translocation sequence) **conjugate**.  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:  
 (1) delivering an agent (M2) to a target site in a vertebrate;  
 (2) a red blood cell vehicle suitable for delivery of an agent to a vertebrate, the red blood cell comprising agent-MTS **conjugate**;  
 (3) a kit comprising a red blood cell (I) prepared by (M2) and an agent comprising a membrane translocation sequence suitable for loading into the red blood cells and packaging materials;  
 (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising a red blood cell prepared by M2 and a physiologically compatible buffer;  
 (5) loading (I) with an agent (M3) comprising exposing (I) to an agent-MTS **conjugate**;  
 (6) immunizing an animal with an antigen comprising M3 further comprising introducing (I) into a vertebrate and causing the agent to be released from the red blood cell;  
 (7) producing a red blood cell suitable for delivery of a polypeptide to a vertebrate (M4);  
 (8) delivering a polypeptide (M5) to a vertebrate; and  
 (9) producing a polypeptide agent-MTS **conjugate** (M6);

USE - The red blood cell produced by M4 may be used in the preparation of a medicament for delivery of an agent to or at a target site and of one or more agents to a vertebrate. The agent is actively released from the red blood cell vehicle by application of a stimulus to disrupt the red blood cell vehicle. The membrane translocation sequence is used in a method of delivery of an agent to a vertebrate by M2. (all claimed).

Dwg. 0/19

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-B03B; B04-B03C; B04-C01; B04-E02H; B04-E03H; B04-E04; B04-E08; B04-E10; B04-E11; B04-F04; B04-F0400E; B04-N02; B04-N08; B04-P0100E; B11-C06; B11-C08B; B11-C09; B14-S11; D05-H07; D05-H12D5; D05-H12D6; D05-H14B2; D05-H16A; D05-H17A; D05-H17B; D05-H17C

TECH UPTX: 20020521

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: M2 preferably comprises:

- (a) providing a red blood cell;
- (b) loading the red blood cell with an agent-MTS **conjugate**;
- (c) sensitizing the red blood cell to render it more susceptible to disruption than an unsensitised red blood cell;
- (d) introducing the red blood cell into a vertebrate; and
- (e) causing the agent-MTS **conjugate** to be released from the sensitised red blood cell by applying energy to the sensitised red blood cell.

M4 preferably comprises:

- (a) providing a transgenic animal carrying and expressing a transgene encoding a fusion protein comprising the polypeptide and a MTS;
- (b) obtaining a red blood cell containing the fusion protein from the animal; and
- (c) sensitizing the red blood cell to render it susceptible to disruption by an energy source.

M5 preferably comprises:

- (a) providing a transgenic animal carrying and expressing a transgene encoding a fusion protein comprising the polypeptide and a MTS;
- (b) obtaining a red blood cell containing the fusion protein from the animal;
- (c) sensitizing the red blood cell to render it susceptible to disruption by an energy source;
- (d) introducing the sensitised red blood cell to a vertebrate; and
- (e) exposing the vertebrate or part of it, to an energy source at a level sufficient to disrupt the sensitised red blood cell.

M6 preferably comprises:

- (a) isolating a red blood cell from a transgenic animal carrying and expressing a transgene encoding a fusion protein comprising the polypeptide and a MTS;
- (b) sensitizing the red blood cell to render it susceptible to disruption by an energy source;
- (c) exposing the red blood cell to an energy source sufficient to disrupt the sensitised red blood cell; and
- (d) isolating the fusion protein to provide the polypeptide agent-MTS **conjugate**.

Preferred Agent: The agent-MTS **conjugate** comprises a fusion protein in which the polypeptide is fused to a membrane translocation sequence enabling the agent to cross the plasma membrane of a cell. the membrane translocation sequence is selected from HIV-1-trans-activating protein (Tat), Drosophila Antennapedia homeodomain protein (Antp-HD), Herpes Simplex-1 virus VP22 protein (HSV-VP22), signal-sequence-based peptides, Transportan and **Amphiphilic** model peptide, homologues of them and their fragments variants and mutants having membrane translocational activity.

The agent-MTS-**conjugate** comprises the membrane translocation sequence

Gly Arg Lys Lys ArgArg Gln Arg Arg Arg Pro Pro Gln Cys  
 Arg Gln Ile Lys Ile Trp Phe Gln Asn Arg Arg Met Lys Trp Lys Lys  
 Arg Gln Ile Lys Ile Trp Phe Gln Asn Arg Arg Met Lys Trp Lys Lys Cys  
 The agent is selected from a protein, polypeptide, nucleic acid,  
**oligonucleotide**, peptide nucleic acid, virus-like particle,  
 nucleotide, ribonucleotide, deoxyribonucleotide, modified  
 deoxyribonucleotide, heteroduplex, nanoparticle, synthetic analogue of a  
 ribonucleotide, modified nucleotide, modified ribonucleotide, amino acid,  
 amino acid analogue, modified amino acid or analogue, steroid,  
 proteoglycan, lipid or carbohydrate and mixtures, fusions, combinations or  
 their **conjugates**.

The agent is fused to an imaging agent.

**Preferred Cell:** The red blood cell vehicle is sensitised by applying an electric field with a strength of 0.1kVolts/cm-10kVolts/cm under in vitro conditions, applying an electric pulse for between 1micros and 100ms or by exposure to diagnostic, therapeutic or a combination of ultrasound treatments at a power level of 0.05-100W/cm<sup>2</sup> so that it is rendered more susceptible to disruption by exposure to a stimulus than an unsensitised red blood cell and is capable of being loaded with a larger amount of agent.

**Preferred Polypeptide:** The polypeptide is expressed under the control of a beta-globin promoter or enhancer, more preferably a beta-globin Locus Control Region (LCR).

ABEX UPTX: 20020521

EXAMPLE - No suitable example is given in the specification.

L115 ANSWER 14 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2002-256788 [30] WPIX  
 CR 2001-049744 [06]; 2002-598046 [64]; 2004-095945 [10]; 2004-212164 [20]  
 DNC C2002-076395  
 TI Initiation of polymerization of an approximately-a-amino acid-N-carboxyanhydride (NCA) monomer useful for e.g. controlled polypeptide synthesis involves combining an NCA monomer with an amido-containing metallocycle.  
 DC A26 B04 D16 E12  
 IN CURTIN, S A; DEMING, T J; HWANG, J; NOWAK, A; SEIDEL, S W; WYRSTA, M D;  
 YU, M  
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA  
 CYC 95  
 PI WO 2001094379 A2 20011213 (200230)\* EN 108 C07K001-00 <--  
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU  
 SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
 AU 2001075409 A 20011217 (200230)  
 ADT WO 2001094379 A2 WO 2001-US18617 20010608; AU 2001075409 A AU 2001-75409  
 20010608  
 FDT AU 2001075409 A Based on WO 2001094379  
 PRAI US 2000-210871P 20000608  
 IC ICM C07K001-00  
 AB WO 200194379 A UPAB: 20040324  
 NOVELTY - In the initiation of an alpha -amino acid-N-carboxyanhydride (NCA) monomer polymerization an NCA monomer is combined with an initiator molecule (a). (a) contains amido-containing metallocycle having a nucleophilic alkyl amido group stabilized by a rigid chelate and a non-nucleophilic proton-accepting group (b).  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Initiation of an alpha -amino acid-N-carboxyanhydride (NCA) monomer polymerization involves combining an NCA monomer with an initiator molecule (a). (a) contains amido-containing metallocycle having a nucleophilic alkyl amido group stabilized by a rigid chelate and a non-nucleophilic proton-accepting group (b). (b) is selected

from amido sulfonamide, amido-amidate having an extracyclic nitrogen, amido ureate, amido-carbamate or amido-aldimate.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) a polyamino acid chain comprising at least ten consecutive **oligo** (ethylene glycol)-conjugated amino acid residues;
- (2) an **amphiphilic** block copolyptide comprising a soluble block polypeptide and an insoluble block polypeptide. The soluble block comprises identical amino acid residues having charged (at least about 30 mole.%) or **oligo** (ethylene glycol)-conjugated side chains. The insoluble block comprises nonionic amino acid residues (about 60 - 100 mole.%);
- (3) a chain-end functionalized block polypeptide having at least 10 consecutive identical amino acid residues. The end group is selected from **oligosaccharide**, **oligonucleotide**, fluorescent molecule, polymer, chain, small molecule therapeutic, or reactive chemical linker to attach the block copolyptide to another molecule; and
- (4) a chain-end functionalized block copolyptide having an end group selected from a naphthyl, alkyl, allyl, or cysteinamide.

USE - For initiation of an amino acid-N-carboxyanhydride monomer polymerization (claimed) used for a variety of biomedical problems such as tissue engineering and drug delivery; for controlling both the structure and the properties of polypeptide materials; in incorporation of end group functionality onto the chains which is essential for targeting of the drug delivery complexes as well as substrate specific anchoring of these materials; in preparing complex polypeptide biomaterials which have potential applications in biology, chemistry, physics, and materials engineering. The potential application includes medicine (drug delivery, tissue engineering), smart hydrogels (environmentally responsive organic materials) and in organic/inorganic biomimetic composites (artificial bone, high performance coatings).

ADVANTAGE - The method allows successful peptide synthesis by using the versatile chemistry of transition metals to mediate the addition of monomers to the active polymer chain-ends and thus eliminate chain-breaking side reactions in favor of the chain-growth process. The method allows the formation of block copolymers and provides biochemical stability, self-assembly and water solubility into polypeptides.

Dwg. 0/7

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A02-A06; A05-F03; A05-J; A10-D03; B04-B03C; B04-C01; B04-C02X;  
B04-C03; D05-H18; E05-L; E05-M; E05-N; E10-A09B; E10-A10; E10-A20B;  
E10-B02; E10-G02

TECH UPTX: 20020513

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Initiator Molecule: (a) is of formula (VI), (VII), (VIII), (IX) or (X).

L = Lewis base ligand (preferably p-cymene);

M = low valent transition metal;

R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> = H or T (preferably H);

R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> = H or T (preferably phenyl);

T = any organic substituent not bearing free amine, hydroxyl, carboxylic acid, sulfhydryl, isocyanate, imidazole, other highly protic or nucleophilic functionality;

R<sub>4</sub> = T;

ts = tosyl;

X = oxygen or NH;

Ph = phenyl.

Preferred Components: The nonionic amino acid residues are selected from phenylalanine, laucine, valine, isoleucine, alanine or methionine. The amino acid residues having charged side chains are selected from glutamic acid, aspartic acid, arginine, histidine, lysine, or ornithine. The amino acid residues having **oligo** (ethyleneglycol)-conjugated side chains are selected from EG-cysteine, EG-lysine, EG-serine, or EG-tyrosine.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Initiator molecule: (a) contains a low valent transition metal (preferably ruthenium).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Block: The insoluble block comprises copolyptide (about 3 - 60 mole%).

ABEX

UPTX: 20020513

WIDER DISCLOSURE - The following are also disclosed. A (MI) method of making an amido containing metallocycle involving combining an NCA monomer with (a) comprising a low valent transition metal-Lewis base ligand complex to form an amido-containing metallocycle. A method (MII) of making an initiator molecule involving combining an alkyloxycarbonyl (alloc) protected amino acid amide and a low valent transition metal-lewis base ligand complex to form an amido-amidate metallocycle of formula (I): R'1 and R'2 = amino acid side group or H; R'3 = any functional end group capable of being attached to a primary amine group.

One of R'1 or R'2 is amino acid and the other is H.

Compositions (III) containing 5- or 6-membered amido-containing metallocycles of formula (II), (III), (IV) or (V).

R1, R2, R3, R5 and R6 = moiety selected from alanine, arginine, asparagine, aspartic acid, cysteine, glutamic acid, glutamine, glycine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, tryptophan, tyrosine or valine;

R4 = H or polyaminoacid chain;

R7 = functional end group.

A method (MIII) of making a block copolyptide involving combining a first NCA monomer with (a) comprising a low valent transition metal-Lewis base ligand complex to form a polyaminoacid chain and then combining a second NCA monomer with the polyaminoacid chain so that the second NCA monomer is added to the polyaminoacid chain. A method (MIV) of making an **amphiphilic** block copolyptide involving generating a soluble block polypeptide by combining an **oligo(ethylene-glycol)** functionalized amino acid-N-carboxyanhydride (EG-aa-NCA) monomer with (a), and then attaching an insoluble block by combining the soluble block with a composition comprising at least one other amino acid NCA monomer. Also disclosed is a vesicle-containing composition comprising an **amphiphilic** block copolyptide of NCA and water.

EXAMPLE - In a dry box, gamma-benzyl-L-glutamate-N-carboxyanhydride (Glu NCA) (50 mg) was dissolved in DMF (dimethylformamide) (1 ml) and placed in reaction tube. An aliquot of (S)-depenNiNHC(H)R1C(O)NR2 (where R1 = -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, R2 = -1-naphthyl) (C) (140 μl of a 14 mM solution in DMF) was added to the flask. A stir bar was added and the flask was sealed, removed from the dry box and stirred at 25 degrees C in a thermostated bath for 24 hours. Polymer was isolated by adding reaction mixture to methanol containing HCl (1 mM) causing precipitation of the polymer. The polymer was dried in vacuo to obtain a white solid of poly(gamma-benzyl-L-glutamate) (19 mg).

L115 ANSWER 15 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-082981 [11] WPIX

DNC C2002-025130

TI Derivatization of proteins comprises reacting proteins having at least two derivatizable pendant groups, with derivatizing reagent in presence of denaturant to provide protein derivative.

DC B04 D16

IN GREGORIADIS, G'; GREGORIADIS, G

PA (LIPO-N) LIPOXEN TECHNOLOGIES LTD; (GREG-I) GREGORIADIS G'

CYC 97

PI WO 2001087922 A2 20011122 (200211)\* EN 19 C07K001-00 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU  
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
AU 2001058536 A 20011126 (200222) C07K001-00 <--  
US 2003129159 A1 20030710 (200347) A61K038-16 <--  
EP 1335931 A2 20030820 (200362) EN C07K001-107 <--  
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
RO SE SI TR  
JP 2003533537 W 20031111 (200375) 24 C07K001-113 <--  
ADT WO 2001087922 A2 WO 2001-GB2115 20010514; AU 2001058536 A AU 2001-58536  
20010514; US 2003129159 A1 WO 2001-GB2115 20010514, US 2002-276552  
20021118; EP 1335931 A2 EP 2001-931843 20010514, WO 2001-GB2115 20010514;  
JP 2003533537 W JP 2001-585141 20010514, WO 2001-GB2115 20010514;  
FDT AU 2001058536 A Based on WO 2001087922; EP 1335931 A2 Based on WO  
2001087922; JP 2003533537 W Based on WO 2001087922  
PRAI EP 2000-304108 20000516  
IC ICM A61K038-16; C07K001-00; C07K001-107;  
C07K001-113  
ICS A61K038-00; A61K038-14; A61P037-00;  
C07K009-00; C07K014-62; C07K014-81;  
C07K016-18; C08L089-00; C12N009-08  
AB WO 200187922 A UPAB: 20020215  
NOVELTY - Derivatization (M1) of proteins comprising reacting proteins (I)  
having at least two derivatizable pendant groups (being side chains of  
amino acyl units) with a derivatizing reagent (DR) in aqueous solution to  
provide a protein derivative, in the presence of an effective denaturing  
concentration of a denaturant, is new.  
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a  
protein compound (I) having at least 5 pendant polysialic acid chains,  
each having at least 5 sialic acid units joined to one another.  
USE - (M1) is useful for derivatization of proteins (claimed).  
ADVANTAGE - (M1) increases the degree of derivatization, whilst the  
protein retains activity, such as enzyme activity. The increase in the  
degree of derivatization enhances the increase in circulation time in vivo  
and stability on storage and in vivo. The labeled insulin, aprotinin and  
IgG, in their native forms, and derivatized with colominic acid  
(polysialic acid PSA) in the presence and absence of sodium dodecyl  
sulfate (SDS) are administered to mice to determine the rate of clearance  
from the circulation. The in vivo tests are carried out using standard  
methods, by injection of protein (in mg) which include insulin: native Ins  
(0.400), PSA:Ins (0.3960), and SDS/PSA:Ins (0.6640); aprotinin: native Apn  
(0.670), PSA:Apn (0.620), and SDS/PSA:Apn (0.770); and immunoglobulin G  
(IgG): native IgG (0.720), PSA:IgG (0.734), and SDS/PSA:IgG (0.726). The  
animals were bled from the tail vein immediately before and, immediately  
after, at 30 minutes, 1 hour, 4 hours, 6 hours, 12 hours, 24 and 48 hours  
after injection to determine the level of <sup>125</sup>I label remaining in the  
circulation. From the logarithmic curve of percent initial radioactivity  
against time following injection, the area under the curve is determined.  
The results showed that derivatization of each protein with colominic acid  
resulted in an increase in the circulation time.  
Dwg.0/4

FS CPI  
FA AB; DCN  
MC CPI: B04-C02; B04-C03; B04-N04; B10-A09A; D05-C12  
TECH UPTX: 20020215

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Method: In (M1), the  
denaturant is an **amphiphilic** compound which is anionic, which  
include C8-24 alkyl sulfate monoester, preferably an alkali metal salt,  
more preferably sodium dodecyl sulfate, and is present at a concentration  
in the range 0.0001-0.01 M. The protein derivative is isolated from the  
denaturant, preferably in a recovery step involving dialysis, from a  
protein having at least 5 or 10 derivatizable groups, where the

derivatizable groups are all the same and are selected from hydroxyl, thiol, carboxylic acid and amine groups, and preferably all amine groups, especially epsilon amino groups of lysyl residues. (I) is preferably a therapeutically active compound. In (M1), the degree of substitution of the product is at least 2, preferably at least 5.

**TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Protein:** In (I), the polysialic chains each having at least 10, preferably 20-50 mutually linked sialic acid units, are joined to the side-chains of non-terminal lysyl units through secondary amine linkages.

**TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Reagent:** DR is a polymeric compound, preferably selected from polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol preferably a monofunctional activated (polyethylene glycol), poly(hydroxyalkyl-(alk)acrylamides and -acrylates) and polysaccharide compounds, and a saccharide, which is an oligo- or polysaccharide, preferably a polysialic acid derivative, more preferably an aldehyde derivative of polysialic acid.

ABEX UPTX: 20020215

**EXAMPLE** - 24 mg of catalase with 50 mg of activated colominic acid, in the presence of 20 mg sodium cyanoborohydride in 5 ml potassium hydrogen phosphate buffer. The reactants were stirred at 35-40 degrees C. For a derivatization reaction carried out in the presence of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), solid SDS was dissolved in the phosphate buffer to provide a final concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  M SDS. After reaction times of 0 hours (i.e. as quickly as possible after the reaction mixture is made up), 6 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours and 48 hours, the reaction was stopped by addition of 70% ammonium sulfate solution to precipitate out protein. The precipitated mixture was cooled and stirred, then centrifuged. The supernatant was discarded and the pellet washed with saturated ammonium sulfate solution, spun again for 10 minutes at the same speed, and the supernatant discarded. The pellet was redissolved in 5 ml phosphate buffered saline. The resultant solution was dialyzed extensively at -4 degrees C against four changes of phosphate buffered saline. The solution was then passed down a Sephadex G-100 column and peaks collected and assayed for catalase and colominic acid content. The conjugation ratio (degree of substitution) of colominic acid with catalase in the presence and absence of SDS. The results showed that the presence of SDS increased the maximum conjugation ratio by a factor of about 3. The maximum level of derivatization in the presence of SDS appeared to be around 8 moles colominic acid per mole catalase. The derivatized catalase compounds were also tested against native catalase for their enzyme activity. The results showed the effect of subjecting catalase to the reaction conditions but without the addition of activated colominic acid. This showed that catalase activity was lost under those conditions, but that the loss of activity was inhibited by polysialylation. The inhibitor was greater when the polysialylation takes place in the presence of SDS.

L115 ANSWER 16 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-559070 [63] WPIX

DNC C2001-166372

TI Encapsulation of an uncharged solid particle material to prepare capsule useful in pharmacy, involves treating the material with an amphiphilic substance and coating the material with a layers of a charged polyelectrolyte.

DC A96 A97 B07 C07 D13 D16 G05 P33

IN CARUSO, F; MOEHWALD, H; RENNEBERG, R; TRAU, D; MOHWALD, H

PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN; (CARU-I) CARUSO F; (MOHW-I) MOHWALD H; (RENN-I) RENNEBERG R; (TRAU-I) TRAU D

CYC 28

PI EP 1116516 A1 20010718 (200163)\* EN 23 B01J013-10

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT

RO SE SI

DE 10001172 A1 20010726 (200163) B01J013-02  
 WO 2001051196 A1 20010719 (200163) EN B01J013-10  
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR  
 W: JP US

EP 1246692 A1 20021009 (200267) EN B01J013-10  
 R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR

US 2002187197 A1 20021212 (200301) A01N037-18  
 JP 2003519565 W 20030624 (200341) 47 B01J013-04

ADT EP 1116516 A1 EP 2000-111523 20000529; DE 10001172 A1 DE 2000-10001172  
 20000113; WO 2001051196 A1 WO 2001-EP329 20010112; EP 1246692 A1 EP  
 2001-903643 20010112, WO 2001-EP329 20010112; US 2002187197 A1 WO  
 2001-EP329 20010112, US 2002-148890 20020617; JP 2003519565 W JP  
 2001-551606 20010112, WO 2001-EP329 20010112

FDT EP 1246692 A1 Based on WO 2001051196; JP 2003519565 W Based on WO  
 2001051196

PRAI DE 2000-10001172 20000113

IC ICM A01N037-18; B01J013-02; B01J013-04; B01J013-10  
 ICS A23P001-04; A61J003-07; A61K007-00; A61K009-127; A61K009-48;  
 A61K009-50; A61K009-52; A61K031-56; **A61K038-00;**  
**A61K038-18;** A61K045-00; A61K047-12; A61K047-18; A61K047-20;  
 A61K047-22; A61K047-24; A61K047-30; A61K047-32; A61K047-34;  
 A61K047-36; A61K047-38; A61K047-42; A61P003-02; A61P005-00;  
 A61P031-04; A61P043-00; B01J013-22; C08J007-04

AB EP 1116516 A UPAB: 20030915  
 NOVELTY - Encapsulation of an uncharged solid particle material,  
 comprising treating the solid particle material with an  
 amphiphilic substance, and subsequently coating the material with  
 a layer of a charged polyelectrolyte or with a multilayer comprising  
 alternating layers of oppositely charged polyelectrolytes, is new.  
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the  
 following:  
 (1) preparing capsules having a polyelectrolyte shell, comprising  
 performing the novel method, and removing the core of the uncharged solid  
 particles;  
 (2) a polyelectrolyte capsule, obtained by the novel method, or the  
 method of (1); and  
 (3) a composition containing capsules in a dried form and having a  
 monodisperse size distribution.  
 USE - For encapsulation of an uncharged solid particle material and  
 for preparation of a capsule for the encapsulation of drugs and as  
 reaction chambers. The capsule is useful in sensoric, surface-analytic or  
 information technology applications and in pharmacy, medicine, food  
 technology, biotechnology, cosmetics or in printing applications and as  
 slow, targeted or controlled release systems. (All claimed).  
 ADVANTAGE - The drugs are released with a constant release rate and  
 in small amounts over a long time period. The capsule thickness and  
 permeability for the controlled release of the encapsulated material can  
 be controlled in a predetermined manner.

Dwg.0/6

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A11-B05; A12-W05; B04-B03B; B04-B03C; B04-C02; B04-C02B; B04-C02D;  
 B04-C02E3; B04-C03; B04-E01; B04-N04; B05-A01B; B10-A09A; B10-A22;  
 B12-M10; B12-M11C; B14-B01; B14-R01; C04-B03B; C04-B03C; C04-C02;  
 C04-C02B; C04-C02D; C04-C02E3; C04-C03; C04-E01; C04-N04; C05-A01B;  
 C10-A09A; C10-A22; C12-M10; C12-M11C; C14-B01; C14-R01; D03-H01;  
 D05-H09; D05-H19; G05-F

TECH UPTX: 20011031  
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The solid  
 material has a low solubility in water or is water insoluble. The solid  
 material is an organic material, a bio-material or an inorganic material.  
 The solid material is selected from drugs, vitamins, nutrients, hormones,

growth factors, pesticides, antibiotics and/or preservatives. The solid material is selected from single crystals, amorphous or lyophilized materials, spray dried materials and/or milled materials. The solid material is a synthetic material or a material isolated from natural sources or a chemical modified isolated material. The **amphiphilic** substance is selected from ionic surfactant, preferably a cationic and/or an anionic surfactant, phospholipid or **amphiphilic** polyelectrolyte. The cationic surfactant is selected from quarternary ammonium salts, preferably didodecyldimethylammonium bromide, alkyltrimethylammoniumbromide, preferably dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide or palmethyltrimethylammonium bromide, and/or N-alkyl pyridinium salts, tertiary amine, preferably cholesteryl-3beta-N-(dimethyl-aminoethyl) carbamate, or secondary or primary amine. The anionic surfactant is selected from alkylsulfonate, preferably dodecylsulfate, laurylsulfate or olefinsulfonate, preferably sodium n-dodecylbenzenesulfonate, and/or alkylsulfates or fatty acids, preferably dodecanoic acid sodium salt or phosphoric acids or cholic acids or fluoro organics, especially lithium 3-(2-(perfluoroalkyl)ethylthio)propionate.

**Preferred Process:** The capsule thickness and permeability for the controlled release of the encapsulated material is controlled by the nature of the surfactant, the number of layers, the nature of the polyelectrolyte, the nature of the nanoparticle or biomolecule and an additional cross-linking step. The hollow capsules are produced from the encapsulated material by removal of the core material by exposure to an organic solvent in which the material is soluble or an acid and/or alkaline solvent in which the material is forming a soluble salt. The hollow capsules are re-dispersed in an aqueous solvent and/or an organic solvent. A drug is incorporated into the capsules. The size of pores within the capsule wall is controlled by the kind of **amphiphilic** substance used and/or the coating conditions of the **amphiphilic** substance. The capsule comprises no detectable residue of the solid core material and has a final shape, which is determined by the uncharged solid core material.

**TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components:** The **amphiphilic** substance is a polymeric substance which provides charged groups and hydrophobic sides, preferably poly(styrenesulfonate), or is a block-copolymer, preferably poly(ethylene-block-styrene sulfonic acid). The polyelectrolyte is selected from organic polymer, biopolymer and/or inorganic polymer or a block copolymer. The polyelectrolyte is a linear and/or a non-linear polymer. The organic polymer is selected from biodegradable polymers, preferably polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, polyamides, poly-2-hydroxy butyrate, polycaprolactone, poly (lactic-co-glycolic) acid, fluorescent labelled polymer, conducting polymer, liquid crystal polymer, photo conducting polymer, photochromic polymer and/or their copolymers. The biopolymer is selected from polyamino acid, preferably peptide, S-layer protein, poly carbohydrate, preferably dextrin, pectin, alginate, glycogen, amylose, chitin, chondroitin, hyaluronic acid, poly nucleotide, preferably DNA or RNA, **oligonucleotide** and/or modified biopolymer, preferably carboxymethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl dextran or lignin sulfonate. The inorganic polymer is selected from polysilane, polysilanole, polyphosphazene, polysulfazene, polysulfide and/or polyphosphates.

**Preferred Process:** The polyelectrolyte is cross-linked after templating. The cross-linking is provided between the polymers in one layer and/or between the layers. The charged nanoparticles or biomolecules are deposited as capsule materials. The excessive material of **amphiphilic** substance, polyelectrolytes and/or nanoparticles and biomolecules, that are not contributed to form the coating, are separated after each coating step. The encapsulated material is forming a stable suspension in an aquatic phase.

mg) in water (6 ml) was adjusted to a pH of 8.1 with 1 M NaOH. An aqueous solution of fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) (4 mg) in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (500 micro-l) was added to the PAH solution. The mixture was incubated overnight at room temperature and then filtered. The unconjugated FITC was removed from the conjugate by gel filtration. The final fractions were dialyzed against deionized water overnight by using a slide-A-Lizer frame (Pierce) (0.5-2 ml) with a cut-off of molecular weight of 3500 Dalton. Yield of PAH-FITC solution was (25 ml) with a concentration of 9 mg/ml. A crystalline substance fluorescein diacetate and pyrene were milled. The substances (400 mg) were suspended in a 0.2 % sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS) solution (5 ml) by ultrasonification. The suspension was then stored unshaken for 2 hours at room temperature. A polyelectrolyte coating containing SDS, PAH (5 mg/ml solution of PAH in 0.5 M NaCl, pH 6), PSS (5 mg/ml solution of PSS in 0.5 M NaCl, pH 6), PAH, PSS and PAH-FITC (4.5 mg/ml solution of PAH-FITC in 0.25 M NaCl) was coated as layer one after another, incubated for 10 minutes at 12 degrees C. The excess of polyelectrolyte was removed by centrifugation. The treatment of the crystals with the SDS solution leads to a high negative surface charge. The resulting suspensions were highly stable and suitable as templates for the coating with polyelectrolytes. The yield of coated substance can be optimized to high rates (98 %).

L115 ANSWER 17 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2001-496568 [54] WPIX  
 DNC C2001-149074  
 TI Compositions useful in treatment of obesity include luminal cholecystokinin releasing factor coupled to an **amphiphilic** polymer, which exhibits improved pharmacokinetic properties.  
 DC A25 A96 B04 D16  
 IN EKWURIBE, N N; EKWURIBE, N  
 PA (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP; (EKWU-I) EKWURIBE N  
 CYC 95  
 PI WO 2001041812 A2 20010614 (200154)\* EN 49 A61K047-48  
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM  
 DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC  
 LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE  
 SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
 AU 2001020875 A 20010618 (200161) A61K047-48  
 BR 2000016339 A 20020827 (200265) A61K047-48  
 NO 2002002793 A 20020813 (200266) A61K000-00  
 EP 1237580 A2 20020911 (200267) EN A61K047-48  
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
 RO SE SI TR  
 CZ 2002001990 A3 20021113 (200282) A61K047-48  
 KR 2002068053 A 20020824 (200309) A61K047-48  
 JP 2003516366 W 20030513 (200334) 59 A61K047-48  
 HU 2003000133 A2 20030528 (200341) A61K047-48  
 CN 1434725 A 20030806 (200366) A61K047-48  
 US 6638906 B1 20031028 (200372) A01N037-18  
 MX 2002005885 A1 20021101 (200376) A61K047-48  
 ZA 2002004603 A 20031126 (200402) 71 A61K000-00  
 NZ 519489 A 20040130 (200414) A61K047-48  
 US 2004092449 A1 20040513 (200432) A61K038-17 --  
 ADT WO 2001041812 A2 WO 2000-US33592 20001211; AU 2001020875 A AU 2001-20875  
 20001211; BR 2000016339 A BR 2000-16339 20001211, WO 2000-US33592  
 20001211; NO 2002002793 A WO 2000-US33592 20001211, NO 2002-2793 20020612;  
 EP 1237580 A2 EP 2000-984215 20001211, WO 2000-US33592 20001211; CZ  
 2002001990 A3 WO 2000-US33592 20001211, CZ 2002-1990 20001211; KR  
 2002068053 A KR 2002-707500 20020612; JP 2003516366 W WO 2000-US33592  
 20001211, JP 2001-543156 20001211; HU 2003000133 A2 WO 2000-US33592  
 20001211, HU 2003-133 20001211; CN 1434725 A CN 2000-818964 20001211; US

6638906 B1 US 1999-459443 19991213; MX 2002005885 A1 WO 2000-US33592  
 20001211, MX 2002-5885 20020612; ZA 2002004603 A ZA 2002-4603 20020607; NZ  
 519489 A NZ 2000-519489 20001211, WO 2000-US33592 20001211; US 2004092449  
 A1 Div ex US 1999-459443 19991213, US 2003-633966 20030804

FDT AU 2001020875 A Based on WO 2001041812; BR 2000016339 A Based on WO  
 2001041812; EP 1237580 A2 Based on WO 2001041812; CZ 2002001990 A3 Based  
 on WO 2001041812; JP 2003516366 W Based on WO 2001041812; HU 2003000133 A2  
 Based on WO 2001041812; MX 2002005885 A1 Based on WO 2001041812; NZ 519489  
 A Based on WO 2001041812; US 2004092449 A1 Div ex US 6638906  
 PRAI US 1999-459443 19991213; US 2003-633966 20030804

IC ICM A01N037-18; A61K000-00; A61K038-17; A61K047-48  
 ICS A61P003-04; C07K014-595; C08G063-48; C08G063-91

AB WO 200141812 A UPAB: 20040210

NOVELTY - Compositions which include luminal cholecystokinin releasing factor (LCRF) coupled to **amphiphilic** polymers are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) LCRF composition comprising LCRF coupled with one or more molecules of a non-naturally occurring polymer. The polymer comprises a **lipophilic** group and a **hydrophilic** polymer group, therefore imparting both **lipophilic** and **hydrophilic** characteristics to the composition so that the composition is soluble in pharmaceutical solvents and is able to interact with biological membranes;
- (2) peptide composition comprising LCRF coupled with one or more molecules of a non-naturally occurring polymer which comprises a LM and a **hydrophilic** moiety. The composition is soluble in aqueous solvents and the LCRF is active in treatment or prevention of obesity;
- (3) LCRF composition comprising LCRF covalently coupled with one or more molecules of a polymer which comprises a linear polyalkylene glycol group and a **lipophilic** group. The peptide and components are conformationally arranged such that the LCRF has an enhanced in vivo resistance to enzymatic degradation, relative to LCRF alone;
- (4) multiligand **conjugated** LCRF complex comprising a triglyceride backbone group. The LCRF is covalently coupled with the triglyceride backbone group through a polyalkylene glycol spacer group which is bonded at a carbon atom of the triglyceride backbone. At least one fatty acid is covalently attached to a carbon atom of the triglyceride backbone group or is covalently joined through a polyalkylene glycol spacer group;
- (5) stable, aqueous-soluble, **conjugated** LCRF complex which comprises a LCRF **conjugatively** coupled to a glycolipid group modified with polyethylene glycol;
- (6) polysorbate complex comprising a polysorbate group which includes a triglyceride backbone which has a fatty acid group covalently coupled to one of the alpha, alpha' or beta carbon atoms and a polyethylene glycol group covalently coupled to one of the alpha, alpha' or beta carbon atoms. A physiologically active moiety can be covalently bonded to the polyethylene glycol group;
- (7) compounds of formula (I):  

$$\begin{array}{c} X = N, O \text{ or } S; \\ Y = \text{LCRF or a protein}; \\ n = 3 - 230; \text{ and} \\ m = 0 - 20. \end{array}$$

ACTIVITY - Anorectic. No biodata is provided.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Luminal cholecystokinin releasing factor receptor agonist.

USE - The materials are useful for delivery of LCRF to receptors in the gut. LCRF is capable of stimulating release of cholecystokinin, a polypeptide hormone that induces satiety and reduces food intake. The materials may thus be used in treatment or prevention of obesity. Other peptides may be used in place of LCRF in the materials, so that they could be used for delivery of peptides useful in treatment of other disorders.

ADVANTAGE - The materials are stable and soluble in aqueous

solutions. They may exhibit prolonged blood circulation and can be conformationally arranged so that the LCRF has enhanced in vivo resistance to enzymatic degradation. The **conjugates** can also deliver LCRF to receptors in the gut without absorption into the bloodstream.

Dwg.0/3

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A10-E08; A12-V01; B04-C03D; B04-H01; B04-J13; B04-K01; B12-M05;  
B14-E12; B14-L01; D05-H10

TECH UPTX: 20010924

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Polymer: The non-naturally occurring polymer has a molecular weight of 500-10,000 daltons. Typical **conjugates** include the compounds of formula (I) or polysorbate compounds which include a sorbitol component, a polyethylene glycol component and a fatty acid component. In the polysorbate compounds, the LCRF group is typically linked to a polyethylene glycol component via a carbamate bond.

ABEX UPTX: 20010924

ADMINISTRATION - Administration is, e.g., oral, parenteral, rectal, topical, vaginal, transdermal or nasal, especially oral or parenteral. Dosage is 10-1000 microg, preferably 50 microg-250 mg.

EXAMPLE - In a typical process for preparation of luminal cholecystokinin releasing factor (LCRF) **conjugates**, an **oligomeric** carboxylic alkanol is activated with bromine and esterified, then **oligomeric** polyethylene glycol is coupled to the activated alkane monomers. Coupling of the product to the free amino group of LCRF is achieved using N-hydroxysuccinimide in aqueous solution at a pH where the amino group is nucleophilic. Selectivity of the N-terminal amino group over the lysine side chain at residue 19 of LCRF is achieved by choosing the pH of the reaction medium. Coupling to the N-terminus is especially achieved at pH 9. By varying the relative length of the alkane (hydrophobic) and polyethylene glycol (**hydrophilic**) components, the **amphiphilicity** and solution structure of the **conjugated** can be optimized.

L115 ANSWER 18 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-475649 [51] WPIX

CR 2000-587124 [55]; 2001-091750 [10]; 2001-244222 [25]; 2002-508310 [54];  
2002-556413 [59]; 2003-615989 [58]; 2003-678184 [64]; 2004-141477 [14];  
2004-178820 [17]; 2004-190101 [18]

DNC C2001-142565

TI Solid composition for delivery of active agents e.g. glyburide comprises carrier optionally containing a substrate having an encapsulation coat containing **hydrophilic** surfactants e.g. polyoxyethylene alkylethers.

DC A96 B05 B07

IN CHEN, F; PATEL, M V

PA (LIPO-N) LIPOCINE INC; (CHEN-I) CHEN F; (PATE-I) PATEL M V

CYC 95

PI WO 2001037808 A1 20010531 (200151)\* EN 106 A61K009-14

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM  
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC  
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE  
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

US 6248363 B1 20010619 (200151) A61K009-16

AU 2001017981 A 20010604 (200153)

EP 1233756 A1 20020828 (200264) EN A61K009-14

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
RO SE SI TR

US 2003064097 A1 20030403 (200325) A61K009-20

US 6569463 B2 20030527 (200337) A61K009-16  
 JP 2003517470 W 20030527 (200344) 118 A61K009-48  
 US 2003215496 A1 20031120 (200377) A61K009-48

ADT WO 2001037808 A1 WO 2000-US32255 20001122; US 6248363 B1 US 1999-447690 19991123; AU 2001017981 A AU 2001-17981 20001122; EP 1233756 A1 EP 2000-980761 20001122, WO 2000-US32255 20001122; US 2003064097 A1 Div ex US 1999-447690 19991123, US 2001-800593 20010306; US 6569463 B2 Div ex US 1999-447690 19991123, US 2001-800593 20010306; JP 2003517470 W WO 2000-US32255 20001122, JP 2001-539423 20001122; US 2003215496 A1 Div ex US 1999-447690 19991123, Cont of US 2001-800593 20010306, US 2003-428341 20030501

FDT AU 2001017981 A Based on WO 2001037808; EP 1233756 A1 Based on WO 2001037808; US 2003064097 A1 Div ex US 6248363; US 6569463 B2 Div ex US 6248363; JP 2003517470 W Based on WO 2001037808; US 2003215496 A1 Div ex US 6248363, Cont of US 6569463

PRAI US 1999-447690 19991123; US 2001-800593 20010306;  
 US 2003-428341 20030501

IC ICM A61K009-14; A61K009-16; A61K009-20; A61K009-48  
 ICS A61K009-02; A61K009-22; A61K009-28; A61K009-32; A61K009-46;  
 A61K009-50; A61K009-51; A61K009-52; A61K009-54; A61K009-56;  
 A61K009-58; A61K031-216; A61K031-232; A61K031-351; A61K031-366;  
 A61K031-40; A61K031-404; A61K031-415; A61K031-4196; A61K031-421;  
 A61K031-436; A61K031-4409; A61K031-4439; A61K031-4725; A61K031-522;  
 A61K031-57; A61K031-64; A61K031-663; **A61K038-23**;  
 A61K047-02; A61K047-10; A61K047-14; A61K047-22; A61K047-26;  
 A61K047-28; A61K047-32; A61K047-36; A61K047-38; A61K047-44;  
 A61P001-04; A61P003-04; A61P003-06; A61P003-10; A61P005-16;  
 A61P005-24; A61P005-40; A61P007-02; A61P007-10; A61P009-04;  
 A61P009-06; A61P009-10; A61P009-12; A61P013-08; A61P015-10;  
 A61P017-12; A61P019-06; A61P019-10; A61P021-02; A61P025-04;  
 A61P025-06; A61P025-08; A61P025-16; A61P025-20; A61P025-22;  
 A61P025-26; A61P025-28; A61P029-00; A61P031-04; A61P031-10;  
 A61P031-12; A61P033-06; A61P033-10; A61P035-00; A61P037-06;  
 A61P043-00

AB WO 200137808 A UPAB: 20040426  
 NOVELTY - Composition for improved delivery of active agent comprising a solid carrier optionally containing a substrate having an encapsulation coat, where the solid carrier or encapsulation coat contains at least one active agent (I) and one **hydrophilic** surfactant (II), is new.  
 ADVANTAGE - The composition is used to deliver a wide variety of active agents having improved absorption and/or bioavailability. It provides coated substrate materials without the need for binders. Prior art solid carriers are limited to a few specific drugs due to difficulties in formulating appropriate drug/exipient compositions to effectively coat the active agent onto a carrier particle. Most of prior art solid dosage forms of **hydrophilic** active agents exhibit poor or no absorption of the active agent. Non-solid formulations of the same are chemically unstable, leak and have capsule shell incompatibility. Conventional solid dosage forms of hydrophobic active agents often exhibit slow and incomplete dissolution and subsequent absorption. They often show a high propensity for biovariability and food interactions of the active agent, resulting in restrictive compliance/labeling requirements. A comparative dissolution study was performed on 3 forms of glyburide (Ia) namely coated beads of (Ia), commercially available (Ia) and pure (Ia) bulk. 5 mg of each form was used for triplication dissolution runs in 500 ml of isotonic pH 7.4 phosphate buffer. The dissolution medium was sampled at 15, 30, 45, 60, 120 and 180 minutes. The samples were filtered and the filtrates diluted for (Ia)-specific HPLC assay. The (Ia)-coated beads showed a superior dissolution profile in the rate, extent and variability of (Ia) dissolved/released into the medium.

Dwg. 0/3

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A10-E08; A12-V01; A12-W12C; B01-C04; B01-D01; B01-D02; B03-H;  
B04-B01C1; B04-C02D; B04-C02X; B04-C03C; B04-D01; B04-N04; B05-B01P;  
B06-D05; B07-H; B10-A08; B10-A09A; B10-A09B; B10-A22; B10-C04D;  
B10-C04E; B12-M07; B12-M08; B12-M09; B12-M10; B12-M11

TECH UPTX: 20010910

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: (I) is a drug, a nutrient, a cosmeceutical and/or a diagnostic agent. The substrate may be an additive and/or an active agent. (I) may be hydrophobic having an intrinsic aqueous solubility of less than 1 mg/ml. (I) may be **hydrophilic** with an apparent water solubility of at least 1 mg/ml. **Hydrophilic** (I) is selected from a drug, cytokine, peptidomimetic, peptide, protein, toxoid, serum, antibody, vaccine, nucleoside, nucleotide, genetic material and/or nucleic acid. The encapsulation coat further comprises at least one **lipophilic** additive selected from **lipophilic** surfactants and/or triglycerides. The composition is encapsulated, extruded, compressed, pelletized, coated, mixed, granulated, crystallized, lyophilized or molded. It may be formulated as a capsule, a tablet, an ovule, a suppository, a wafer, a chewable tablet, a buccal tablet, a sub-lingual tablet, a quick-dissolve tablet, an effervescent tablet, a granule, a pellet, a bead, a pill, a sachet, a sprinkle, a film, a dry syrup, a reconstitutable solid, a suspension, a lozenge, a troche, an implant, a powder, a triturate, a platelet, or a strip. It may be formulated for immediate release, pulsatile release, controlled release, extended release, delayed release, targeted release, or targeted delayed release.

Preferred Substrate: The substrate is a powder or a multiparticulate. It may be an additive comprising a solubilizer, an enzyme inhibitor, an anti-adherent, an anticoagulant, an antifoaming agent, an antioxidant, a binder, a bufferant, a chelating agent, a coagulant, a colorants or opaquants, a coolant, a cryoprotectant, a diluent or filler, a disintegrant or super disintegrant, a hydrogen bonding agent, a flavorant or desensitizer, an ion-exchange resin, a plasticizer, a preservative, a solvent, a sweetener and/or a thickener. the substrate is a multiparticulate comprised of a granule, a pellet, a bead, a spherule, a beadlet, a microcapsule, a millisphere, a nanocapsule, a nanosphere, a microsphere, a platelet, a tablet or a capsule.

Preferred Carrier: The carrier is a bead, a beadlet, a granule, a spherule, a pellet, a microcapsule, a microsphere, a nanosphere, a film, a wafer, a sprinkle, an implant, a troche, a lozenge, a platelet, a nanocapsule or a strip. It is enteric coated, coated for fast disintegration, seal coated, film coated, barrier coated, compress coated, or coated with an enzyme-degradable coating.

Preferred **Lipophilic** Additive: The **lipophilic** additive is selected from alcohols, polyoxyethylene alkylethers, fatty acids, bile acids, glycerol fatty acid esters, acetylated glycerol fatty acid esters, lower alcohol fatty acids esters, polyethylene glycol fatty acids esters, polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters, polypropylene glycol fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene glycerides, lactic acid derivatives of mono/diglycerides, propylene glycol diglycerides, sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylenepolyoxypropylene block copolymers, transesterified vegetable oils, sterols, sterol derivatives, sugar esters, sugar ethers, sucroglycerides, polyoxyethylene vegetable oils, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated vegetable oils, reaction mixtures of polyols and at least one fatty acid, glyceride, optionally hydrogenated vegetable oils, and/or sterols. The triglyceride is selected vegetable oils, fish oils, animal fats, hydrogenated vegetable oils, partially hydrogenated vegetable oils, synthetic triglycerides, modified triglycerides, and/or fractionated triglycerides.

Preferred Surfactant: (II) is a non-ionic surfactant (IIa) having an **hydrophilic-lipophilic** balance (HLB) value of at least 10 or an ionic surfactant (IIb). (IIa) is selected from alkylglucosides, alkylmaltosides, alkylthioglucosides, lauryl macrogolglycerides,

polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, alkylphenols, or sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymers, polyglycerol fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene glycerides, polyoxyethylene sterols, polyoxyethylene vegetable oils, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated vegetable oils and/or reaction mixtures of polyols and at least one fatty acid, glyceride, vegetable oil, hydrogenated vegetable oil, and sterol, tocopherol polyethylene glycol succinate, sugar ester, sugar ether and/or sucroglycerides. (IIb) is selected from alkyl ammonium salts, bile acids and their salts, or derivatives, fatty acid derivatives of amino acids, carnitines, **oligopeptides**, and polypeptides, glyceride derivatives of amino acids, **oligopeptides**, and polypeptides, acyl lactylates, mono- or diacetylated tartaric acid esters of mono- or diglycerides, succinylated monoglycerides, citric acid esters of mono- or diglycerides, alginate salts, propylene glycol alginate, optionally hydrogenated lecithins, optionally hydrogenated lyssolecithins, lysophospholipids, phospholipids, alkylsulfate salts, fatty acid salts and/or sodium docusate.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Surfactant: (II) is a non-ionic surfactant (IIa) having an **hydrophilic-lipophilic** balance (HLB) value of at least 10 or an ionic surfactant (IIb). (IIa) is selected from alkylglucosides, alkylmaltosides, alkylthioglucosides, lauryl macrogolglycerides, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, alkylphenols, or sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethylene glycol glycerol fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene- polyoxypropylene block copolymers, polyglycerol fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene glycerides, polyoxyethylene sterols, polyoxyethylene vegetable oils, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated vegetable oils and/or reaction mixtures of polyols and at least one fatty acid, glyceride, vegetable oil, hydrogenated vegetable oil, and sterol, tocopherol polyethylene glycol succinate, sugar ester, sugar ether and/or sucroglycerides. (IIb) is selected from alkyl ammonium salts, bile acids and their salts, or derivatives, fatty acid derivatives of amino acids, carnitines, **oligopeptides**, and polypeptides, glyceride derivatives of amino acids, **oligopeptides**, and polypeptides, acyl lactylates, mono- or diacetylated tartaric acid esters of mono- or diglycerides, succinylated monoglycerides, citric acid esters of mono- or diglycerides, alginate salts, propylene glycol alginate, optionally hydrogenated lecithins, optionally hydrogenated lyssolecithins, lysophospholipids, phospholipids, alkylsulfate salts, fatty acid salts and/or sodium docusate.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Active Agent: (I) is selected from hydrophobic agents that are analgesics, anti-inflammatory agents, anthelmintics, anti-arrhythmic agents, anti-bacterial agents, anti-viral agents, anti-coagulants, anti-depressants, anti-diabetics, anti-epileptics, anti-fungal agents, anti-gout agents, anti-hypertensive agents, anti-malarials, anti-migraine agents, anti-muscarinic agents, anti-neoplastic agents, erectile dysfunction improvement agents, immunosuppressants, anti-protozoal agents, anti-thyroid agents, anxiolytic agents, sedatives, hypnotics, neuroleptics, D-Blockers, cardiac inotropic agents, corticosteroids, diuretics, anti-parkinsonian agents, gastro-intestinal agents, histamine receptor antagonists, keratolytics, lipidregulating agents, anti-anginal agents, COX-2 inhibitors, leucotriene inhibitors, macrolides, muscle relaxants, nutritional agents, opioid analgesics, protease inhibitors, sex hormones, stimulants, muscle relaxants, anti-osteoporosis agents, anti-obesity agents, cognition enhancers, anti-urinary incontinence agents, nutritional oils, anti-benign prostate hypertrophy agents, essential fatty acids and/or non-essential fatty acids. (I) is selected from acutretin, albendazole, albuterol, aminoglutethimide, amiodarone, arniocidine, amphetamine, amphotericin B, atorvastatin, atovaquone, azithromycin, bactofen, beclomethsone, benazepril, benzonatate, betamethasone, bicalutamide, budesonide, bupropion, busulphan, butenafine, calcifediol, calcipotriene, calcitriol, camptothecan, candesartan, capsaicin, carbamezepine, carotenes, celecoxib,

cerivastatin, cetrizine, chlorpheniramine, cholecalciferol, cilostazol, cimetidine, cinnarizine, ciprofloxacin, cisapride, clarithromycin, clemastine, clormphene, clornipramine, clopidrogel, codeine, coenzyme Q10, cyclobenzaprine, cyclosporine, danazol, dantrolene, dexchlorpheniramine, diclofenac, dicoumarol, digoxin, dihydroepiandrosterone, dihydroergotamine, dihydrotachysterol, dirithromycin, donepezil, efavirenz, eposartan, ergocalciferol, ergotamine, essential fatty acid sources, etodolac, etoposide, famotidine, fenofibrate, fentanyl, fexofenadine, finasteride, flucanazole, flurbiprofen, fluvastatin, fosphenytoin, frovatriptan, furazolidone, gabapentin, gemfibrozil, glibenclamide, glipizide, glyburide, glymepride, griseofulvin, halofantrine, ibuprofen, irbesartan, irinotecan, isosorbide dinitrate, isotreinoin, itraconazole, ivermectin, ketoconazole, ketorolac, lamotrigine, lanosprazole, leflunomide, lisinopril, loperamide, loratadine, lovastatin, L-thyroxine, lutein, lycopene, medroxyprogesterone, mefepristone, mefloquine, megestrol acetate, methadone, methoxsalen, metronidazole, metronidazole, miconazole, midazolam, miglitol, minoxidil, mitoxantrone, montelukast, nabumetone, nalbuphine, naratriptan, nelfinavir, nifedipine, nilsolidipine, nilutamide, nitrofurantoin, nizatidine, orneprazole, orevelkin, osteradiol, oxaprozin, paclitaxel, paricalcitol, paroxetine, pentazocine, pioglitazone, pizofetin, pravastatin, prednisolone, probucol, progesterone, pseudo-ephedrine, pyridostigmine, rabeprazole, raloxifene, refcoxib, repaglinide, rifabutine, rifapentine, rimexolone, ritonavir, rizatriptan, rosiglitazone, saquinavir, sertraline, sibutramine, sildenafil citrate, simvastatin, sirolimus, spironolactone, sumatriptan, tacrine, tacrolimus, tamoxifen, tamsulosin, targretin, tazarotene, telmisartan, teniposide, terbinafine, terzosin, tetrahydrocannabinol, tiagabine, ticlidopine, tirofiban, tizanidine, topiramate, topotecan, toremifene, trarnadol, tretinoin, troglitazone, trovafloxacin, ubidecarenone, valsartan, venlafaxine, vertoporfin, vigabatrin, vitamin A, vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin K, zafirlukast, zileuton, zolmitriptan, zolpidem and/or zopiclone. (I) may also be selected from acarbose, acyclovir, acetylcysteine, acetylcholine chloride, alatrofloxacin, alendronate, alglucerase, amantadine hydrochloride, ambenonium, amifostine, amiloride hydrochloride, aminocaproic acid, amphotericin B, antihemophilic factor (human), antihemophilic factor (porcine), antihemophilic factor (recombinant), aprotinin, asparaginase, atenolol, atracurium besylate, atropine, azithromycin, aztreonam, BCG vaccine, bacitracin, becalermin, belladonna, bepridil hydrochloride, bleomycin sulfate, calcitonin human, calcitonin salmon, carboplatin, capecitabine, capreomycin sulfate, cefamandole nafate, cefazolin sodium, cefepime hydrochloride, cefixime, cefonicid sodium, cefoperazone, cefotetan disodium, cefotoxime, cefoxitin sodium, ceftizoxime, ceftriaxone, cefuroxime axetil, cephalexin, cephapirin sodium, cholera vaccine, chionic gonadotropin, cidofovir, cisplatin, cladribine, clidinium bromide, clindamycin and clindamycin derivatives, ciprofloxacin, clondronate, colistimethate sodium, colistin sulfate, corticotropin, cosyntropin, cromalyn sodium, cytarabine, daltaperin sodium, danaproid, deforoxamine, denileukin diftitox, desmopressin, diatrizoate meglumine and diatrizoate sodium, dicyclomine, didanosine, dirithromycin, dopamine hydrochloride, domase alpha, doxacurium chloride, doxorubicin, editronate disodium, elanaprilat, enkephalin, enoxacin, enoxaprin sodium, ephedrine, epinephrine, epoetin alpha, erythromycin, esmol hydrochloride, factor IX, famiciclovir, fludarabine, fluoxetine, foscarnet sodium, ganciclovir, granulocyte colony stimulating factor, granulocyte-macrophage stimulating factor, growth hormone-recombinant human, growth hormone-bovine, gentamycin, glucagon, glycopyrrolate, gonadotropin releasing hormone and synthetic analogs, GnRH, gonadorelin, grepafloxacin, hemophilus B conjugate vaccine, Hepatitis A virus vaccine inactivated, Hepatitis B virus vaccine inactivated, heparin sodium, indinavir sulfate-, influenza virus vaccine, interleukin-2, interleukin-3, insulin-human, insulin lispro, insulin procine, insulin NPH, insulin aspart, insulin glargine, insulin detemir, interferon alpha, interferon beta, ipratropium

bromide, isofosfamide, japanese encephalitis virus vaccine, lamivudine, leucovorin calcium, leuprolide acetate, levofloxacin, lincomycin and lincomycin derivatives, lobucavir, lomefloxacin, loracarbef, mannitol, measles virus vaccine, meningococcal vaccine, menotropins, mephenzolate bromide, mesalmine, methanamine, methotrexate, methscopolamine, metformin hydrochloride, metroprolol, mezocillin sodium, rnivacurium chloride, mumps, viral vaccine, nedocromil sodium, neostigmine bromide, neostigmine methyl sulfate, neutontin, norfloxacin, octreotide acetate, ofloxacin, olpadronate, oxytocin, pamidronate disodium, pancuronium bromide, paroxetine, pefloxacin, pentarnindine isethionate, pentostatin, pentoxifylline, periciclovir, pentagastrin, phentolarnine mesylate, phenylalanine, physostigmine salicylate, plague vaccine, piperacillin sodium, platelet derived growth factor-human, pneumococcal vaccine polyvalent, poliovirus vaccine inactivated, poliovirus vaccine live (OPV), polymixin B sulfate, pralidoxine chloride, pramlintide, pregabalin, propofenone, propenthaline bromide, pyridostigmine bromide, rabies vaccine, residronate, ribavarin, rimantadine hydrochloride, rotavirus vaccine, salmetrol xinafoate, sinalcide, small pox vaccine, solatol, somatostatin, sparfloxacin, spectinomycin, stavudine, streptokinase, streptozocin, suxamethonium chloride, tacrine hydrochloride, terbutaline sulfate, thiopeta, ticarcillin, tiludronate, timolol, tissue type plasminogen activator, TNFR:Fc, TNK-tPA, trandolapril, trimetrexate gluconate, trospectinomycin, trovafloxacin, tubocurarine chloride, tumor necrosis factor, typhoid vaccine live, urea, urokinase, vancomycin, valaciclovir, valsartan, varicella virus vaccine live, vasopressin and vasopressin derivatives, vecuronium bromide, vinblastin, vincristine, vinorelbine, vitamin B12 , warfarin sodium, yellow fever vaccine, zalcitabine, zanamavir, zolandronate, and/or zidovudine.

ABEX UPTX: 20010910

ADMINISTRATION - The composition is formulated for oral, nasal, ocular, urethral, buccal, transmucosal, vaginal, topical or rectal delivery (claimed). Dosage not given.

EXAMPLE - A composition was prepared containing (g): glyburide (1); PEG-4 stearate (33), glycerol monolaurate (17) and non-pareil seed (30/35 mesh) (80). The composition was formulated as coated beads.

L115 ANSWER 19 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2001-182932 [18] WPIX  
 DNC C2001-054613  
 TI Novel amide of bile salt which is conjugated to a biologically active substance useful for improving and/or increasing bioavailability of biologically active substance when administered orally or parenterally.  
 DC B04  
 IN LUCAS, M L; MORRISON, J D; WHEELER, S  
 PA (UNIU) UNIV GLASGOW; (LUCA-I) LUCAS M L; (MORR-I) MORRISON J D; (WHEE-I) WHEELER S  
 CYC 95  
 PI WO 2001009163 A2 20010208 (200118)\* EN 28 C07J000-00  
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM  
 DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC  
 LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE  
 SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
 GB 2355009 A 20010411 (200122) C07K017-00 <--  
 AU 2000061739 A 20010219 (200129) C07J000-00  
 EP 1228093 A2 20020807 (200259) EN C07K014-595 <--  
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
 RO SE SI  
 ADT WO 2001009163 A2 WO 2000-GB2903 20000728; GB 2355009 A GB 1999-17793  
 19990730; AU 2000061739 A AU 2000-61739 20000728; EP 1228093 A2 EP  
 2000-948177 20000728, WO 2000-GB2903 20000728

FDT AU 2000061739 A Based on WO 2001009163; EP 1228093 A2 Based on WO 2001009163

PRAI GB 1999-17793 19990730

IC ICM C07J000-00; C07K014-595; C07K017-00

ICS A61K038-04; A61K047-28; A61K047-48; C07K014-47;  
C07K014-575

AB WO 200109163 A UPAB: 20010402

NOVELTY - An amide of a bile acid/salt bonded by an amide bond to a peptide (I), is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An amide of a bile acid/salt bonded by an amide bond to a peptide of formula -X-Y (I), is new.

X = a peptide chain of at least four amino acids in length or comprise two or more cross-linked polypeptide chains; and

Y = OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, or a 1-6C ester group bonded to the terminal carboxy of the polypeptide chain.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) preparation of a pharmaceutical formulation involves bringing into association (I) and a carrier; and

(2) use of an amide of a bile acid/salt compound of formula (III) in the manufacture of a medicament suitable for parenteral administration.

R1-R5 = OH, H or 1-6C alkyl;

B' = -R6-CO-Z;

R6 = 2-6C alkylene; and

Z = a pharmaceutically active agent.

ACTIVITY - Anesthetic; tranquilizer; hypnotic; neuroleptic; antidepressant; anticonvulsant; antiparkinsonian; analgesic; neuroprotective; vasodilator; antianginal; cardiant; anticoagulant; antilipemic; antiinflammatory; antiulcer; bactericidal; virucidal; fungicidal; parasiticidal; antianemic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) is useful for therapy and is useful in the manufacture of a medicament in a form suitable for oral administration.

ADVANTAGE - Conjugation of a pharmaceutically active substance to the bile acid via the carboxylic acid group of the bile acid results in improved uptake of the active substance into the blood stream when administered orally. The conjugated compound may also be administered parenterally at much lower doses than unconjugated form of the biologically active substance. The pharmacokinetics and/or bioavailability of a biologically active material are improved when a bile salt or acid-conjugated biologically active material is administered parenterally.

Experiments were carried out on male Wistar rats. After anesthetization the surgical procedures were carried out to allow incubation of the stomach at the pyloroduodenal junction after ligation of the esophagus to measure gastric acid secretion, cannulation of the terminal ileum and/or of the proximal jejunum distal to the ligament of Treitz for infusion of peptide hormones. Gastric acid secretion was measured by the following method. Gastrin tetrapeptide (G4) (Trp-Met-Asp-Phe amide) and cholate-Trp-Met-Asp-Phe amide conjugate (G4-CA), was used as the test substance. Experiments with gastrin tetrapeptide (G4) showed that biologically active G4 was not absorbed across the wall of the small intestine. In 6 experiments, ileal infusion of a large dose of G4 (2500 micro g kg<sup>-1</sup> in 1.0 ml isotonic saline) actually resulted in a fall in the mean gastric acid level of 0.23 plus or minus 0.21 micro mol hr<sup>-1</sup>. Thus, it was demonstrated that G4 was not absorbed across the wall of the ileum. This lack of absorption of G4 was also confirmed for the upper jejunum. It was also tested whether G4-CA was absorbed from the small intestine: in this case, the relatively low dose of 600 micro g kg<sup>-1</sup> G4-CA was injected intraileally. The first intravenous injection of G4-CA (15 micro g kg<sup>-1</sup>) caused a significant mean peak increase above baseline in total acidity of 0.64 plus or minus 0.26 micro mol 15 min<sup>-1</sup> (P=0.017), while the second intravenous (i.v.) injection also caused significant increase of 0.72 plus or minus 0.26

micro mol 15 min-1 ( $P=0.003$ ) of 17 rats, ileal administration of G4-CA (600 micro g kg-1) resulted in a significant mean increase in gastric acid secretion of 1.84 plus or minus 1.49 micro mol ( $P=0.045$ ) over the 3 hour collection period. When the G4-CA was infused into the jejunum, no increase in gastric acid secretion occurred. Furthermore, when this jejunal infusion was then followed after 3 hours by ileal infusion of G4-CA, gastric acid secretion was strongly stimulated. In 5 rats, infusion of G4-CA (600 micro g kg-1 in 1.0 ml) into the jejunum caused a significant mean reduction in gastric acid levels. When G4-CA (600 micro g kg-1) was subsequently injected intra-ileally, the gastric acid levels were significantly increased by 1.63 plus or minus 0.31 micro mol. These results demonstrated the absorption of G4-CA with biological activity preserved. Furthermore, the absorption did not occur from the jejunum but was specific to the ileum: this indicated a requirement for bile salt facilitated transport. Experiments with gastrin decapeptide (G10) also showed that when G10-CA was infused intra-ileally on the same molar basis as G4-CA (1000 micro g kg-1 in 1.0 ml), there was considerable stimulation of gastric acid secretion. This confirmed that longer peptides were transportable across the wall of the ileum.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: B01-D02; B04-B04H; B04-C01A; B04-C01G; B04-C02; B04-E01; B04-G01;  
B04-H06; B04-H07; B04-J01; B04-L01

TECH UPTX: 20010402

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Amide: The amide of a bile acid/salt is preferably a compound of formula (II).

R1-R5 = OH, H or 1-6C alkyl;

A = -R6-CO-X-Y;

R6 = 2-6C alkylene;

X = peptide of at least 4 amino acids long or comprises two or more cross-linked polypeptide chains; and

Y = OH, NH2 or 1-6C ester group bonded to the terminal carboxy of the polypeptide chain.

In the amide of a bile acid/salt, a peptide of 4-600 amino acids (preferably 4-200 amino acids) long is bound. The peptide is preferably insulin, secretin, gastrin, gastrin releasing peptide, glucagon, cholecysotokinin (CCK), gastric inhibitory peptide (known as glucose' insulinotropic peptide (GIP)), parathyroid hormone, thyrotropin-releasing hormone, gonadotropin-releasing hormone (also known as lutenizing hormone releasing hormone (LHRH)), corticotropin-releasing hormone, somatostatin, adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), renin, angiotensin I, angiotensin II, atrial natriuretic hormone (ANH), somatomedins, calcitonin, hemoglobin, cytochrome C, horseradish peroxidase, aprotinin, mushroom tyrosinase, erythropoietin, somatotropin (growth hormone), growth hormone releasing hormone, galanin, urokinase, Factor IX (also known as Christmas factor), tissue plasminogen activator, antibodies, superoxide dismutase, catalase, peroxidase, ferritin, interferon, Factor VIII, soybean trypsin inhibitor, GLP1, blood coagulation factors, somatostatin, antidiuretic hormone (ADH), oxytocin, polysaccharides, hirudin, and glycoproteins, such as follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), lutenizing hormone (LH) inhibin, chorionic gonadotropin (FSH), and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), and analogs and fragments of all these, or mixtures of one or more of these. The bile salt is preferably mono-, di- or tri-hydroxylated, contains a 3alpha-hydroxyl group, is an **amphiphilic** polyhydric sterol bearing carboxyl groups as part of the primary side chain and is derivatized or underderivatized. The underderivatized bile salt is preferably cholate, deoxycholate, chenodeoxycholate and urosodeoxycholate. The derivatized bile salt is taurocholate, taurodeoxycholate, taurourosodeoxycholate, glycoursodeoxycholate, glycochenodeoxycholate, taurolithocholate and glycolithocholate. Preferably, the somatomedins are IGF1 or IGF2 and the antibody is IgM, IgA, IgG, IgD or IgE.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: (II) is formulated to be administered orally and is thus encapsulated to prevent formulation degradation in the stomach. In (III), Z is bound to the bile salt by acid/salt by an amide linkage. The pharmaceutical agent Z is a polypeptide and glycoprotein, polysaccharide, oligonucleotide/polynucleotide, anesthetic, anxiolytic, hypnotic, neuroleptic, antidepressant, anti-epileptic, anti-Parkinsonian drug, opioid analgesics, neuropeptide transmitter, neuropeptide transmitter antagonist, muscarinic agonist, anticholinesterase, muscarinic antagonist, nicotinic antagonist, direct sympathomimetic, indirect sympathomimetic, adrenergic blocking drug, adrenoreceptor antagonist, vasodilators, anti-angina drug, cardiotonic drug, anti-dysrhythmic drug, anticoagulant, plasma lipid lowering drug, anti-anemia drug, antiinflammatory drug, diuretics, histamine antagonist, anti-peptic ulcer drug, anti-gut motility disorder drug, chemotherapy drug, anti-bacterial drug, anti-viral drug, anti-fungal drug and anti-parasite drug.

ABEX UPTX: 20010402

ADMINISTRATION - The peptide **conjugates** are administered preferably orally, and encapsulated to prevent formulation degradation in the stomach (claimed). Dosages range from 0.01-120 (preferably 0.1-50) mg/kg body weight.

L115 ANSWER 20 OF 21 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2001-102601 [11] WPIX  
 DNC C2001-029994  
 TI New drug-**oligomer conjugates** facilitate oral delivery of e.g. insulin, and can delay the onset of activity or extend the duration of activity of drug in the bloodstream.  
 DC A96 B04 C03  
 IN EKWURIBE, N; RAJAGOPALAN, J; RAMASWAMY, M; EKWURIBE, N N; RAJAGOPALAN, J S  
 PA (PROT-N) PROTEIN DELIVERY INC; (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP; (NOBE-N) NOBEX INC  
 CYC 95  
 PI WO 2000078302 A1 20001228 (200111)\* EN 69 A61K031-075  
     RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
     NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
     W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM  
     DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC  
     LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE  
     SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
 AU 2000057500 A 20010109 (200122)  
 US 6309633 B1 20011030 (200172) A61K009-107  
 NO 2001006143 A 20020218 (200228) A61K000-00  
 BR 2000011772 A 20020402 (200231) A61K031-075  
 EP 1196157 A1 20020417 (200233) EN A61K031-075  
     R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
     RO SE SI  
 CZ 2001004597 A3 20020515 (200241) A61K031-075  
 KR 2002012278 A 20020215 (200257) A61K047-48  
 CN 1368877 A 20020911 (200282) A61K031-075  
 JP 2003502364 W 20030121 (200308) 68 A61K047-48  
 HU 2002003745 A1 20030428 (200337) A61K031-075  
 ZA 2001010099 A 20030528 (200341) 80 A61K000-00  
 MX 2002000054 A1 20030701 (200366) A61K031-075  
 NZ 516109 A 20040430 (200431) A61K031-075  
 ADT WO 2000078302 A1 WO 2000-US16879 20000619; AU 2000057500 A AU 2000-57500  
 20000619; US 6309633 B1 US 1999-336548 19990619; NO 2001006143 A WO  
 2000-US16879 20000619, NO 2001-6143 20011217; BR 2000011772 A BR  
 2000-11772 20000619, WO 2000-US16879 20000619; EP 1196157 A1 EP  
 2000-942956 20000619, WO 2000-US16879 20000619; CZ 2001004597 A3 WO  
 2000-US16879 20000619, CZ 2001-4597 20000619; KR 2002012278 A KR  
 2001-716204 20011217; CN 1368877 A CN 2000-811540 20000619; JP 2003502364  
 W WO 2000-US16879 20000619, JP 2001-504366 20000619; HU 2002003745 A1 WO  
 2000-US16879 20000619, HU 2002-3745 20000619; ZA 2001010099 A ZA

2001-10099 20011207; MX 2002000054 A1 WO 2000-US16879 20000619, MX 2002-54  
 20011219; NZ 516109 A NZ 2000-516109 20000619, WO 2000-US16879 20000619

FDT AU 2000057500 A Based on WO 2000078302; BR 2000011772 A Based on WO  
 2000078302; EP 1196157 A1 Based on WO 2000078302; CZ 2001004597 A3 Based  
 on WO 2000078302; JP 2003502364 W Based on WO 2000078302; HU 2002003745 A1  
 Based on WO 2000078302; MX 2002000054 A1 Based on WO 2000078302; NZ 516109  
 A Based on WO 2000078302

PRAI US 1999-336548 19990619

IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K009-107; A61K031-075; A61K047-48  
 ICS A61K031-13; A61K031-16; A61K031-21; A61K031-325; **A61K038-00**  
 ; **A61K038-02**; **A61K038-17**; **A61K038-22**;  
**A61K038-28**; A61K039-385; A61P003-10; **C07K001-113**

AB WO 200078302 A UPAB: 20010224

NOVELTY - Drug-**oligomer conjugates** (I) which include a **hydrophilic** component and a **lipophilic** component linked by a hydrolyzable bond, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Drug-**oligomer conjugates** (I), (X), (XI), (XII) and (XIII), which include a **hydrophilic** component and a **lipophilic** component linked by a hydrolyzable bond, are new.

D = therapeutic drug moiety;

H, H' = **hydrophilic** moieties selected from straight or branched polyethylene glycol (PEG) polymers which have 2-130 ethylene glycol subunits and sugars;

L = **lipophilic** moiety selected from 2-24C alkyl groups, cholesterol and fatty acids;

m + n + p = at least one, but does not exceed the total number of covalent bonding sites on D for the substituents H', L and H-L;

o (defined in the disclosure) = 1 to the maximum number of covalent binding sites on H; and

L' (defined in the disclosure) = L.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

- (1) drug-**oligomer conjugate** of formula (XI), in which the S-L and/or S-H bond is hydrolyzable;
- (2) drug-**oligomer conjugates** of formula (XII), in which the S-H and/or S-H' bond is hydrolyzable;
- (3) drug-**oligomer conjugates** of formula (XIII), in which the H-H' bond is hydrolyzable;
- (4) drug-**oligomer conjugates** of formula (X), in which the H-H' bond is hydrolyzable; and
- (5) method of providing to a subject an active drug-PEG **conjugate** of formula (X), in which the H-H' bond is hydrolyzable and the H'L bond is not hydrolyzable, D is insulin or a derivative, where (X) has enhanced activity compared to **unconjugated** insulin.

S = spacer group selected from sugars, carbohydrates and glycerol;

n = 1 to the maximum number of covalent binding sites at which S can be attached to H;

o = 1 to the maximum number of covalent binding sites at which L can be attached to S;

p = 1 to the maximum number of covalent binding sites at which ((H-Sn)Lo)p can be attached to D; and

q = 1 to the maximum number of covalent binding sites at which H' can be attached to S.

ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic; virucide; antibacterial.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The new **conjugates** can be used in treatment or prevention of any disorders which can be treated by the therapeutic drug D, including bacterial and viral infections. Drug D is preferably insulin, useful in treatment of diabetes.

ADVANTAGE - The new **conjugates** contain **hydrophilic** components, **lipophilic** components and drug components. These components are variously linked such that, upon hydrolysis of hydrolyzable bonds in the **conjugates**, an active drug-**hyrophile**

**conjugate** remains. The **oligomers** are very suitable for oral delivery, while extending the onset of activity of drug-**oligomer conjugate** in the blood stream. The **lipophilic** component is preferably selected such that the drug component is inactive until the hydrolyzable bond is hydrolysed. **Amphiphilic** modification of insulin improves its **lipophilicity** and stabilizes it against enzymatic degradation while improving its membrane permeability.

Dwg.0/3

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A10-E01; A12-V01; B01-D02; B04-C03C; B04-D01; B04-J03A; B04-N04; B09-D01; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-F09; C01-D02; C04-C03C; C04-D01; C04-J03A; C04-N04; C09-D01; C14-A01; C14-A02; C14-F09

TECH UPTX: 20010224

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred materials: In (I), the D-H and D-H' bonds, when present are non-hydrolyzable. The D-L' bond, when present, is non-hydrolyzable. The D-H and D-H' bonds are especially carbamate, amide or secondary amine bonds. The H-L bond and D-L' bond are especially ester or carbonate bonds. In all the new **conjugates**, D is especially a biologically active polypeptide (especially insulin) or an antigen from an organism associated with a disease state. The polyethylene glycol component typically contains 2-7 ethylene glycol units, especially 3 ethylene glycol units.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preparation: Hydrolyzable **oligomers** can be synthesized e.g. by coupling fatty acid chlorides with an equivalent of PEG. Non-hydrolyzable **oligomers** can be synthesized, e.g., by coupling an alkyl bromide with the monosodium salt of an appropriate PEG. The **oligomers** can be activated with N-hydroxysuccinimide and coupled to insulin (or some other drug).

ABEX UPTX: 20010224

ADMINISTRATION - Administration of the **conjugates** is by any conventional method e.g. parenteral, topical, sublingual, mucosal, nasal or transdermal, preferably oral. The drug-**oligomer conjugates** can be administered in association with an emulsion or microemulsion. Typical doses of insulin **conjugates** are 0.1-5 (especially 0.2-0.3) mg/kg.

EXAMPLE - Insulin (1.503 g) was added to a round bottom flask equipped with a stirrer bar. Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO; 5 ml) was added and the mixture was stirred until the insulin dissolved. Triethylamine (2.08 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 10 minutes. Activated oleate triethylene glycol was added in a minimum amount of DMSO (2 ml). The mixture was stirred for 3 hours at room temperature. The **conjugate** was purified using preparative HPLC.

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AN 2000-256190 [22] WPIX

DNC C2000-078134

TI **Amphiphilic** drug-**oligomer conjugate** for delivery of therapeutic agents, used to treat central nervous system disorders, or diagnostic agents across the blood brain barrier.

DC A96 B04 B05

IN ANDERSON, W R; ANSARI, A M; EKWURIBE, N N; PRICE, C H; RADHAKRISHNAN, B;

AUSARI, A M; ANDERSON, W; RHADAKRISHNAN, B

PA (PROT-N) PROTEIN DELIVERY INC; (NOBE-N) NOBEX CORP; (NOBE-N) NOBEX INC; (ANDE-I) ANDERSON W R; (ANSA-I) ANSARI A M; (EKWU-I) EKWURIBE N N; (PRIC-I) PRICE C H; (RADH-I) RADHAKRISHNAN B

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PI WO 2000009073 A2 20000224 (200022)\* EN 75 A61K000-00

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL  
OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

AU 9956726 A 20000306 (200030) EP 1105142 A2 20010613 (200134) EN A61K031-705

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

BR 9914280 A 20011113 (200201) A61K031-704

KR 2001072472 A 20010731 (200209) A61K047-48

CN 1323213 A 20011121 (200218) A61K031-704

JP 2002522463 W 20020723 (200263) 78 A61K047-48

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US 2004102381 A1 20040527 (200435) A61K038-23 <--

US 2004110735 A1 20040610 (200438) A61K031-56

ADT WO 2000009073 A2 WO 1999-US18248 19990812; AU 9956726 A AU 1999-56726 19990812; EP 1105142 A2 EP 1999-943676 19990812, WO 1999-US18248 19990812; BR 9914280 A BR 1999-14280 19990812, WO 1999-US18248 19990812; KR 2001072472 A KR 2001-701888 20010213; CN 1323213 A CN 1999-812133 19990812; JP 2002522463 W WO 1999-US18248 19990812, JP 2000-564577 19990812; MX 2001001694 A1 WO 1999-US18248 19990812, MX 2001-1694 20010213; US 6703381 B1 US 1998-134803 19980814; US 2004102381 A1 Div ex US 1998-134803 19980814, US 2003-716578 20031119; US 2004110735 A1 Div ex US 1998-134803 19980814, US 2003-716975 20031119

FDT AU 9956726 A Based on WO 2000009073; EP 1105142 A2 Based on WO 2000009073; BR 9914280 A Based on WO 2000009073; JP 2002522463 W Based on WO 2000009073; MX 2001001694 A1 Based on WO 2000009073; US 2004102381 A1 Div ex US 6703381; US 2004110735 A1 Div ex US 6703381

PRAI US 1998-134803 19980814; US 2003-716578 20031119; US 2003-716975 20031119

IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K000-00000; A61K031-56; A61K031-704; A61K031-705; A61K038-23; A61K047-48

ICS A61K038-00; A61K038-04; A61K038-11; A61K038-21; A61K038-22; A61K038-26; A61K038-27; A61K038-33; A61K038-36; A61K038-42; A61K038-46; A61K038-48; A61K039-395; A61K045-00; A61P005-02; A61P005-10; A61P005-14; A61P005-18; A61P029-00; A61P043-00; C07K014-70; C07K017-00

AB WO 200009073 A UPAB: 20000508

**NOVELTY - Amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugate**  
comprising a therapeutic compound conjugated to an oligomer comprising a lipophilic moiety coupled to a hydrophilic moiety, is new.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS** are also included for the following:

- (1) an **amphiphilic oligomer-enkephalin conjugate** selected from the group consisting of DHA Met-enkephalin-Lys, linoleic Met-enkephalin-Lys, cetyl Met-enkephalin-Lys, cholesterol Met-enkephalin-Lys, palmitate-teg Met-enkephalin-Lys, and di-palmitate-teg Met-enkephalin-Lys;
- (2) an **amphiphilic oligomer-enkephalin conjugate** where the oligomer comprises a lipophile coupled to a hydrophile by a hydrolyzable bond, the conjugate being DHA Met-enkephalin-Lys, linoleic Met-enkephalin-Lys or cetyl Met-enkephalin-Lys;
- (3) an **amphiphilic oligomer-enkephalin conjugate** where the oligomer comprises a lipophile coupled to a hydrophile by a non-hydrolyzable bond, the conjugate being cholesterol Met-enkephalin-Lys, palmitate-teg Met-enkephalin-Lys or di-palmitate-teg Met-enkephalin-Lys;
- (4) a method for activating a receptor comprising bringing the

receptor into contact with the novel **conjugate**;

(5) a method for delivering a therapeutic compound across the blood-brain barrier comprising administering the novel **conjugate**;

(6) a method for inducing analgesia in a subject, comprising administering the novel **conjugate**; and

(7) a method for altering the binding affinity of a peptide or protein to its receptor, comprising **conjugating** the peptide to the novel **conjugate**.

ACTIVITY - Cerebroprotective.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The **conjugates** are capable of traversing the blood-brain barrier and so delivering therapeutic agents used in the treatment of disease states associated with the central nervous system (CNS) or for delivering diagnostic agents across the blood brain barrier.

ADVANTAGE - The **conjugates** are stable in the bloodstream and resist degradation by the enzymes of the blood brain barrier and in the CNS. The **conjugates** readily cross the blood brain barrier.

Dwg.0/10

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; B01-D02; B04-C01B; B12-K04; B14-J01

TECH UPTX: 20000508

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compound: The therapeutic compound is a peptide or protein comprising enkephalin, adrenocorticotrophic hormone, adenosine deaminase ribonuclease, alkaline phosphatase, angiotensin, antibodies, arginase, arginine deaminatease, asparaginase, caerulein, calcitonin, chymotrypsin, cholecystokinin, clotting factors, dynorphins, endorphins, enkephalins, erythropoietin, gastrin-releasing peptide, glucagon, hemoglobin, hypothalamic releasing factors, interferon, katacalcin, motilin, neuropeptide Y, neurotensin, non-naturally occurring opioids, oxytocin, papain, parathyroid hormone, peptides prolactin, soluble CD-4, somatomedin, somatostatin, somatotropin, superoxide dismutase, thyroid stimulating hormone, tissue plasminogen activator, trypsin, vasopressin and analogs or active fragments of them, as well as other enzymes, hormones, proteins, polypeptides, enzyme-protein **conjugates**, antibody-hapten **conjugates**, viral epitopes etc. Particularly preferred are opioid receptor agonists, antagonists or partial agonists/antagonists and especially (met5)enkephalin. Other therapeutic agents include nucleosides, nucleotides, antiviral agents, antineoplastic agents, antibodies, and prodrugs, precursors, derivatives and intermediates of them.

Preferred Oligomer: The **oligomer** comprises at least 1 **lipophilic** and 1 **hydrophilic** moiety and the nature of the respective moieties is selected so as to impart an **amphiphilic** nature to the resulting **conjugate**. The **lipophilic** moiety is optionally coupled to the **hydrophilic** moiety by a hydrolyzable or a non-hydrolyzable bond. The bond is preferably an amide, carbamate, carbonate or ester bond. The **lipophilic** moiety of the **oligomer** is preferably selected from a 4-26 (preferably 14-22) C fatty acid, 1-26 C alkyl, cholesterol or adamantine. The **hydrophilic** moiety is preferably a small segment of polyethylene glycol (PEG), preferably 1-7 PEG units or a sugar which is an amino or non-amino sugar.

Preferred Conjugates: The **conjugate** may exhibit activity with or without cleavage of the therapeutic compound from the **oligomer**. The **oligomer** moiety is typically coupled to the drug moiety by a bond selected from an amide, carbamate, carbonate or ester bond.

Preferred method: The receptor is a G-protein coupled receptor or an opioid receptor, selected from delta, mu and kappa receptors.

Preparation: In the synthesis of **oligomers** in which the portions are connected by ether linkages, the PEG is protected dissolved in an

inert solvent and treated with NaH. Bromo or tosylate derivative of the **lipophilic** portion is dissolved in inert solvent and added to the solution of the protected PEG. The product is then deprotected and purified. In the synthesis of **oligomers** where the portions are connected in ether bonds and the terminal ends in carboxylic acid moiety, it is desirable to protect the carboxylic group. PEG having free OH group at one end and COOH group at the other end is selected. The protected PEG is treated with NaH, Bromo or tosylate derivatives of the **lipophilic** portion is added to the solution of the protected PEG. The product is treated with a solution of NaOH to liberate the free acid, the desired product is then extracted and purified. This group of acidic **oligomers** can be coupled to peptide drugs by first reacting the carboxylic group with N-hydroxysuccinimide to form an easily cleavable group. A solution of the activated **oligomers** is treated with the desired peptide drug.

**TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred conjugate:** An **amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugate** comprising a therapeutic reagent conjugated to an **oligomer** where the **oligomer** comprises a **lipophilic** moiety coupled to a **hydrophilic** moiety. The therapeutic reagent is preferably a peptide or a protein. The **oligomer** comprises a **lipophilic** moiety which is selected from fatty acids, 1-26C alkyl, cholesterol and adamantine and the **hydrophilic** moiety is selected from sugars and small polyethylene glycol segments preferably comprising 1-7 PEG units

ABEX

UPTX: 20000508

**SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS** - The **oligomers** are preferably compounds (1)-(7): CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>OH where n is 3-25 and m is 1-7 (1); CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H where n is 3-25 and m is 1-6 (2); CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CX(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>OH where n is 3-25, m is 1-7 and X is O (3); R-(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H where m is 0-5 and R is cholesterol or adamantine (4); R-OCO(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O)<sub>m</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H where m is 0-5 (5); CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH)6(CH<sub>2</sub>)2CH<sub>2</sub>(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>OH where m is 0-7 (6); CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH)6(CH<sub>2</sub>)2CX(OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>m</sub>OH where m is 1-7 and X is N or O (7).

**ADMINISTRATION** - Administration may be intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, intranasal, epidural or oral. The dosage for enkephalin **conjugates** for analgesia may generally be in the range 1-20mg/kg, preferably 5-7 mg/kg.

**EXAMPLE** - To a stirring solution of met-enkephalin (0.13g) in 5ml of N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF)-DCM (dichloromethane) (2:1) was added triethylamine (25 microliters). The mixture was cooled to 10degreesC and a solution of palmityl-teg-nsu or cetyl-teg-nsu dissolved in 1ml of DCM was added in one portion. The mixture was stirred for 2 hours at 10degreesC. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was redissolved in dry ethyl acetate. After evaporation of the solvent, 0.31g of **conjugated** enkephalin was obtained. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) showed mono and **diconjugation** in the ratio 3:1.

&gt;